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CATALOGUE OF COINS

IN THE

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM LUCKNOW

BY

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COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

PREFACES AND PLATES

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PREFACE

Some justification seems needed for the publication of this Catalogue so soon after the appearance of Mr. R. B. Whitehead's *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Panjab Museum* (1914) and Mr. H. Nelson Wright's *Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Indian Museum* (1908).

As it was represented to me that, with these two works available, and with little fresh matter to record, there could be little general demand for this Catalogue, I consulted the leading numismatists in India with regard to their views in the matter. They cordially responded to my application, and their opinions may be generally stated as follows: that the Catalogue should be published as soon as possible, for the value of such a work lay in its being a Catalogue, and not in the amount of fresh original matter it contained; and that among specialists there would be a certain and continuous demand for it. At the same time they gave some valuable suggestions as to the form the Catalogue should take, most of which have been adopted. For example, it was obviously unnecessary to increase the bulk of the volumes by reprinting the Mint notes which appear both in Mr. Nelson Wright's and Mr. Whitehead's Catalogues. I have, therefore, merely given a list of mints, indicating the coins of the several emperors to be found in this collection, and in short notes marked as exactly as possible the periods during which the various honorific titles were used. Fresh matter of numismatic or historical interest has been incorporated in foot-notes.

Volume I has been devoted to introductory matter and plates, and contains a list of all known Mughal couplets with reference to this and other collections. It also contains a list of words and phrases used on the coins, with their meanings, and also a list of denominational epithets and terms

used in connexion with Mughal numismatics. In addition to the plates of coins at the end of the volume there are four plates of ornaments, and an index has been added giving references to the coins on which they appear.

In compiling this Catalogue, which comprises Volume II, I have attempted throughout to further the object which students of the Mughal series have now chiefly in view—a complete corpus of Mughal coins based on the Mint system. It did occur to me that, in cataloguing this collection, an arrangement by mints instead of by reigns might be adopted; but valuable as, in my opinion, this would have been, it would have detracted seriously from its usefulness as a work of reference. It was also suggested that changes in type might be marked more definitely by printing the number of the first coin, exhibiting each such change in thicker characters: but it seemed to me that this would be premature before numismatists have agreed upon what constitutes a type. An attempt has, however, been made to furnish data as far as possible towards this end by marking alterations in style and ornament perhaps more minutely than has been done hitherto. The determination of what constitutes a type, and the determination of the different types of the several emperors, is, as Mr. R. Burn has pointed out, a most necessary preliminary to the compilation of a corpus. But the determination of mint marks and ornaments, and the allotting of fixed numbers to these, as well as to the couplets, are equally necessary; and in all these directions I trust that this Catalogue shows some advance.

In one respect the collection of Mughal coins in the Lucknow Museum[1] stands apart from all similar collections: the bulk of the coins which it comprises have been, as will be seen later, derived from treasure trove. The United Provinces, situated as they are in the very centre of the Mughal dominions, and including within their territory some of the most important centres of Mughal government, have

[1] The collection in the Nagpur Museum has been derived in the same way, but as no printed Catalogue exists it is impossible to determine how it compares with other collections.

been far more prolific in 'finds' of the coins of that dynasty than any other province in India. Not only have most of the rare coins been acquired in this way in the past, but the collection is being yearly augmented from the same source.

The collection of coins in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, originated in 1868; but coins were amassed in a more or less haphazard fashion until in December, 1898, the first Coin Committee, consisting of the late Mr. Vincent A. Smith, Mr. H. N. Wright, the late Mr. J. Hooper, the late Dr. W. Hoey, Capt. (now Lt.-Col.) W. Vost, and Mr. R. Burn (Secretary) was constituted. The functions of this Committee are to advise Government on the acquisition and distribution of treasure trove in the United Provinces, and on the acquisition of other coins for the Museum. The Secretary compiles a complete list of coins in each find, and places these on record. A mass of information is thus accumulating which in time will be of the greatest value. For ancient and mediaeval coins it will give a clue to the strikers. In the case of Pathān and Mughal coins it will help us to estimate the volume of coinage at different dates and places. Statistics of the total number of finds and lists of rarities included in them are published in the annual reports of the Museum.

At the time of the constitution of the first Committee the Pathān, Sūrī, and Mughal coins together numbered 1390. From this time, owing to the enthusiasm of the Committee and particularly of its Secretary, the collection, especially the Mughal section, rapidly enlarged. The figures for Mughal coins alone examined and distributed among various Indian Museums for the next five years gives an idea of the wealth of the treasure trove of the United Provinces: for 1900, 1,055 coins; 1901, 566; 1902, 622; 1903, 1,475; 1904, 502. It may be of interest to mention in a little more detail three of the richest finds. In 1899 at Kāshīpūr in the Naini Tāl district was discovered a hoard of 491 silver coins of Akbar and Jahāngīr in perfect condition: among these was an Aḥmadnagar Ilāhī rupee of Akbar (No. 262), and most of the fine coins of Jahāngīr which the Museum possesses, including the two fine couplet rupees of Ajmer (1198, 1199), and the

unique rupee of Urdū dar rāh-i-Dakkan (1280). In 1905 a find at Durgāpūr (Bāra Bankī district) of 859 copper coins of the Sūrīs and the Emperor Akbar contained most of the early Akbar copper coins in the collection, including the dāms of Akbarpūr Tānda (850-853), Khiṭa Awadh (876-880), Bahraich (881-884), Khairābād (913-917), Lakhnau (1068–1073), the rare dām of Jaunpūr, with the geometrical device (905), and many others. The richest hoard [1] from which the Museum has benefited was the magnificent find of 1388 silver coins from Jhānsi in September, 1907. These were largely of Akbar's early years, and among them were coins of the following mints: Akbarpūr Tānda (No. 271), Anahrwāla Pattan (319), Elichpūr (321), Bālāpūr (323), Bangāla (362), Bhakkar (365 a), Ḥiṣār Fīroza (475), Gadraula (547), Lakhnau (704), besides some undeciphered coins.

In 1904, largely through the exertions of Mr. Burn, the collection of Mughals of the late Mr. R. W. Ellis, of Jubbulpore, was secured for the Lucknow Museum. It consisted of 84 gold, 1670 silver, and 533 copper coins. It was strong in the silver and copper issues of Akbar, and contained particularly fine silver and copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II; thence came also the muhr of Bedār Bakht (5300) and one of the rupees of Bahādur Shāh.

In 1899 Mr. Burn undertook to arrange and catalogue the Mughal coins with a view to publication. A large number of coins were arranged and catalogued by him, but as the coins increased and his official duties became more onerous he was reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea, and the task in 1914 devolved upon me.

The total number of coins included in this Catalogue is 5,802—224 gold, 4,895 silver, and 683 copper. The silver alone exceed the total number of coins (3,283) in the Lahore Mughal collection, but a large number are duplicates. Out of the 206 known mints 132 are represented here. Except for the pretenders Dāwar Bakhsh and 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān, all the Mughal emperors are represented. The collection is very weak in rare gold coins: it possesses but three of Jahāngīr's

[1] For this find see *J.A.S.B.*, Num. Suppl. XI, p. 323, an article by Col. Vost.

zodiacal mohars, and no specimen of his Bacchanalian coins. Niṣārs and small pieces are poorly represented, and several fairly common mints such as Dera and Derajāt are unrepresented. On the other hand, it is particularly strong in Akbar's silver and copper series, and in the silver issues of the later Mughals: but the 618 silver coins of Jahāngīr are the glory of the collection. Again, it is specially strong in series of coins, which are to be found in every reign; I may instance the Aḥmadābād silver of Akbar and Jahāngīr, the Dehlī rupees of Jahāngīr, and the 'Ālamgīrpūr silver of Aurangzeb. In Mr. Whitehead's *Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India*,[1] and in his supplement to the same in N.S. xxv, § 147, there occur nineteen entries of coins from this collection as being either unique or known for the first time to exist in this collection: three of these, however, are wrongly so entered. In addition there are seven other entries under the figures XI[2] and XXII, which refer to coins in the Museum.

I have made use of the transliteration adopted by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and published in their Journal for 1895, except that for چ I write ch. To take two examples, عظیم‌آباد is transliterated 'Aẓīmābād. چھچھرولی, Chhachraulī.

I have already indicated how much I owe in the compilation of this Catalogue to Mr. R. Burn, who, in addition to the work that he had already done on the Lucknow Collection, has been continually helpful in giving advice.

I am in a special measure indebted to Messrs. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., and Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., who have allowed me to use certain features of their Catalogues of the Mughal coins in the Indian Museum and the Panjab Museum, with the consent of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and the Panjab Government. The present Catalogue is indeed based upon those admirable works. In

[1] *J.A.S.B.* N.S., vol. VIII 1912, No. 11, § 44, p. 425.

[2] XI and XXII refer to articles in those numbers of the Numismatic Supplement, *J.A.S.B.*

addition I have constantly consulted them on numerous points. Dr. Geo. P. Taylor, of Ahmadābād, very generously put at my disposal a manuscript list of Persian couplets which he had prepared, and thereby considerably curtailed my labour.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the work of Lt.-Col. W. Vost, Messrs. W. E. M. Campbell, I.C.S., and H. Nevill, I.C.S., who have acted as secretaries to the Lucknow Coin Committee: their reports on coins derived from treasure trove have been of the greatest assistance. I am also much indebted to Babu Rayag Dayal, Assistant Curator of the Lucknow Museum, for continual help in arranging the Collection, and in many other ways.

In a work of this kind in spite of every precaution there must I fear be a number of defects, but certain blemishes in this Catalogue need an explanation. The work was complete and ready for the press early in 1917, when the special conditions imposed by the war stopped its publication. When in February of this year, with the advent of happier times, the project of printing was revived it was found that during the last two years about five hundred fresh Mughal coins, mostly from treasure trove, had been added to the Collection. To re-write the Catalogue entirely would have caused undue delay, and so the 408 additional coins have been inserted in the work as it then stood; this explains a number of rather unsightly entries such as No. 1924 a, 5086 k, &c.

For a similar reason two numbers, 5191 and 5192, have dropped out of the Catalogue, in consequence of the mint name Pūna being settled subsequently to 1917, and the two coins removed to their correct position: lastly, it has been impossible to assign coins Nos. 4851 a–4855 their right position, as the coins with the readings giving the clue to their correct place turned up too late to enable this to be done without serious disfigurement. Every attempt has nevertheless been made to bring the Catalogue into line with the most recent information on Mughal numismatics, in which connexion one cannot help expressing gratitude

for the admirable series of articles which have appeared during the past two years in the *Numismatic Supplements to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* from the pen of Mr. S. H. Hodivālā.

I must, in conclusion, make a last acknowledgement, the greatest of all, to Messrs. W. E. M. Campbell and John Allan, who have taken upon themselves the arduous duty of seeing these volumes through the press; and the Clarendon Press I must thank for the accuracy and excellence of their work.

C. J. BROWN.

LUCKNOW, *March*, 1920.

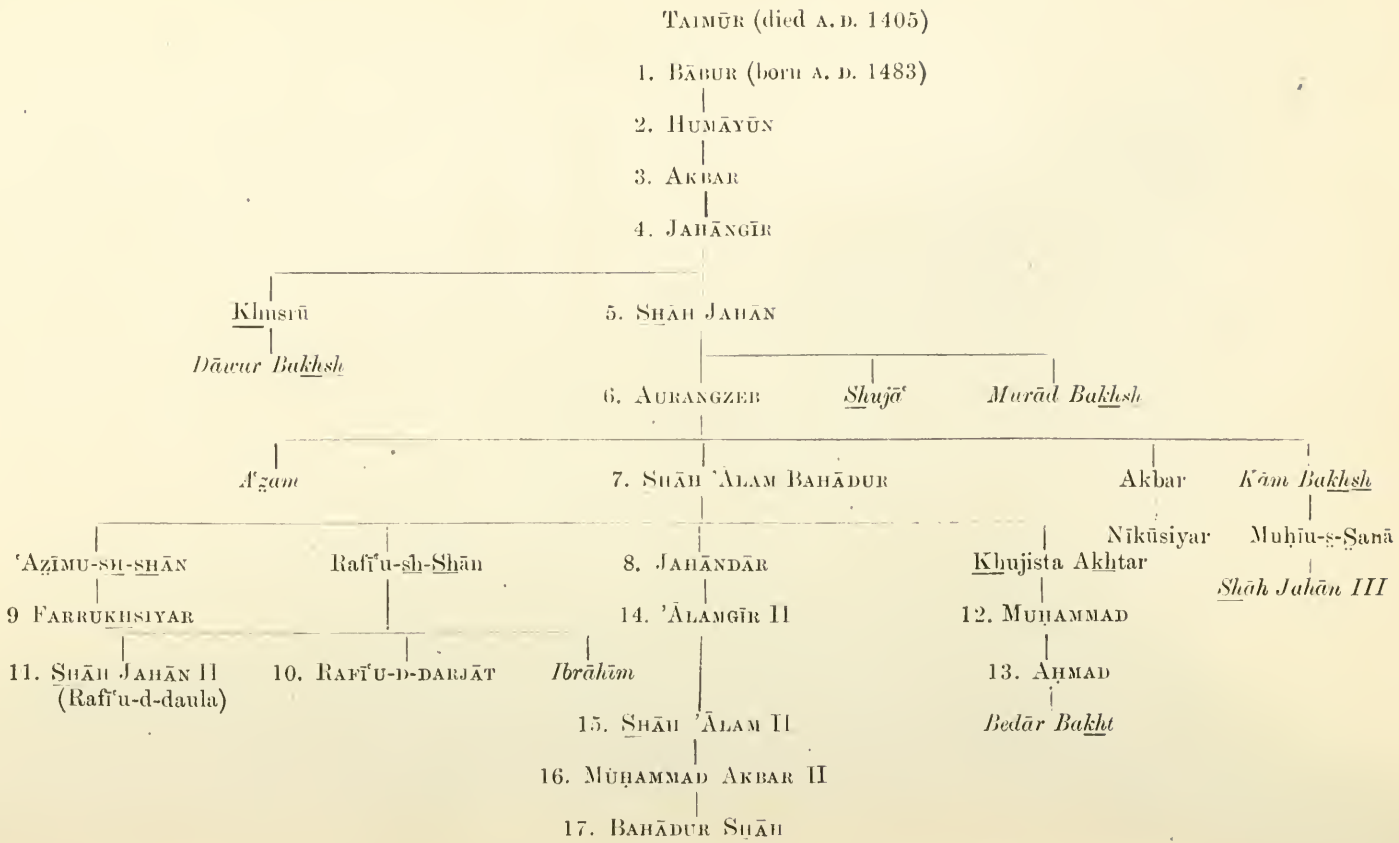
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. D. . .	Anno Domini.
Æ. . .	copper.
A. H. . .	year of Hijrī era.
Æ. . .	silver.
Æ. . .	gold.
B. M. C. .	*Catalogue of the Coins of the Moghul Emperors in the*
B. M. Cat. .	*British Museum.*
I. M. C. .	Vol. III of the *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian*
I. M. Cat. .	*Museum* (Mughal Emperors).
J. A. S. B. .	*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
M. . . .	mint mark or ornament.
N. S. . .	Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic*
Num. Suppl. .	*Society of Bengal.*
Pl. . .	Plate.
P. M. C. .	*Catalogue of Coins in the Panjab Museum*, Lahore, Vol. II,
P. M. Cat. .	Coins of the Mughal Emperors.
R. . .	regnal year.
S. . . .	size (in decimals of an inch).
Sq. . .	square.
W. . .	weight (in grains).

LIST OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Bābur, Ẓahīru-d-dīn	932	1526
II.	Humāyūn, Naṣīru-d-dīn	937	1530
III.	Akbar, Jalālu-d-dīn	963	1556
IV.	Jahāngīr, Nūru-d-dīn	1014	1605
	Dāwar Bakhsh	1037	1627
V.	Shāh Jahān, Shihābu-d-dīn	1037	1628
	Murād Bakhsh (in Gujarāt)	1068	1657–8
	Shāh Shujā' (in Bengal)	1068–70	1657–60
VI.	Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, Muḥayyīu-d-dīn (Muḥīu-d-dīn)	1068	1658
	A'ẓam Shāh	1118–19	1707
	Kām Bakhsh	1119	1707–8
VII.	Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	1119	1707
	'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān	1124	1712
VIII.	Jahāndār Shāh	1124	1712
IX.	Farrukhsiyar	1124	1713
X.	Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1131	1719
XI.	Rafī'u-d-daula, Shāh Jahān II	1131	1719
	Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	1132–3	1720
XII.	Muḥammad Shāh	1131	1719
XIII.	Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	1161	1748
XIV.	'Ālamgīr II, 'Azīzu-d-dīn	1167	1754
	Shāh Jahān III	1173–4	1759–60
XV.	Shāh 'Ālam II	1173	1759
	Bedār Bakht	1202–3	1788
XVI.	Muḥammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII.	Bahādur Shāh	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government	1274	1858

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



Note.—The names in italics are those of claimants to the throne who issued coins.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED

	A.	R.	Æ.
Bābur	—	9	1
Humāyūn	—	9	49
Akbar	39	725	408
Jahāngīr	17	618	37
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	26	—
Dāwar Bakhsh	—	—	—
Shāh Jahān	25	666	20
Murād Bakhsh	—	8	—
Shāh Shujā'	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	35	976	30
A'ẓam Shāh	—	2	—
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	7	104	1
'Azīmu-sh-Shān	—	—	—
Jahāndār Shāh	6	24	—
Farrukhsiyar	14	178	3
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	3	14	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	13	1
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	36	466	8
Aḥmad Shāh	6	135	2
'Ālamgīr II	18	118	8
Shāh Jahān III	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	15	774	107
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—
Akbar II	1	15	8
Bahādur Shāh	—	2	—
	224	4895	683
		5802	

INDIA
ILLUSTRATING
THE MINTS OF THE
MUGHAL EMPERORS
Scale of Statute Miles
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Laccadive Islands
Maldive Islands
CEYLON
KASHMIR
RAJPUTANA
GUJARAT
BERAR
KHANDESH
MYSORE
Malabar Coast
Coromandel Coast
Platteau of Tibet
Himalaya Mountains
Indus
Ganges
Jumna
Brahmaputra
Delhi
Agra
Lahore
Multan
Jodhpur
Ajmer
Bikaner
Jaisalmer
Udaipur
Jaipur
Ahmedabad
Surat
Bombay
Poona
Aurangabad
Ahmednagar
Sholapur
Bijapur
Golconda
Hyderabad
Nagpur
Burhanpur
Mandu
Gwalior
Agra
Allahabad
Benares
Patna
Gaya
Rajmahal
Murshidabad
Calcutta
Dacca
Chittagong
Arakan
Pegu
Tenasserim
Mergui
Junkseylon
Malacca
Pulicat
Madras
Arcot
Pondicherry
Tanjore
Madura
Trichinopoly
Tranquebar
Cochin
Calicut
Mangalore
Bangalore
Mysore
Seringapatam
Goa
Diu
Surat
Cambay
Broach
Ahmedabad
Patan
Somnath
Porbandar
Jodhpur
Bikaner
Jaisalmer
Udaipur
Chittor
Ajmer
Jaipur
Alwar
Bharatpur
Agra
Delhi
Meerut
Lahore
Multan
Peshawar
Kabul
Ghazni
Kandahar
Herat
Balkh
Badakshan
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Leh
Srinagar
Attock
Rohtas
Jhelum
Gujrat
Sialkot
Amritsar
Lahore
Ferozepore
Kangra
Hardwar
Rohilcund
Oude
Allahabad
Benares
Gorakhpur
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Rajmahal
Murshidabad
Calcutta
Hugli
Midnapur
Cuttack
Orissa
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Masulipatam
Golconda
Hyderabad
Aurangabad
Ahmednagar
Poona
Bombay

LIST OF PERSIAN COUPLETS USED ON MUGHAL COINS

NOTE. Figures standing alone in round brackets refer to the numbers of coins in this Collection.

AKBAR

Āgra.

(1)

مهر مهر شاه اکبر ابروی این زر است
تا زمین و اسمان را مهر انور زیور است

The sun of the stamp of Shāh Akbar is the glory of this gold
Whilst earth and sky are illuminated by the shining sun.

AV. 49 Āzar (B. M. No. 169). Dī (P. M. No. 136), Isfandārmuz (P. M. No. 137 and B. M.).
50 Khūrdād (B. M. No. 174). Amardād (79).

(2)

سعادت یافت دینار جلالی
از مهر نام اکبر شاه عالی

The 'dīnār-i-jalālī' won felicity
From the stamp of the name of the exalted Shāh Akbar.

AV. 50 Mihr. (White King Sale Catalogue, No. 3499).

(3)

زر ست از مهر اکبر بادشاه نور
بر ان زر نام شه نور علی نور

By the stamp of the Emperor Akbar gold becomes bright;
On this gold the Shāh's name is 'light upon light'.

AV. 50 (B. M.). 51 (B. M. No. 175).

Ilahābād.

(4)

همیشه همچو زر مهر و ماه رائج باد
بغرب و شرق جهان سکه ء اله اباد

Like the gold of the sun and moon, may ever be current
In the world's east and west, the coin of Ilahābād.

AR. 45–49 R. (307–316).

Bāndhū.

(5) رواج سکه الله اکبر
بود با قلعه باندهو برابر

May the current coin of Akbar, the Divine
Be equal to (the name of) the fort of Bāndhū.

R. Cf. Whitehead, *Mint Towns*, p. 434.

Bangāla.

(6) سکه بنگاله زان دلخواه شد
کاب روشن ضرب اکبر شاه شد

The coin of Bangāla became pleasing from this fact
That its honour lay in being struck by Akbar Shāh.

R. (sq.). 39 R (362)–1011 (364).

JAHĀNGĪR

General Application.

(7) روی زر را ساخت نورانی برنگ مهر و ماه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Made the face of money to shine with the hues of the sun and moon
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

V. Āgra (B. M. No. 290). Dehlī (P. M. No. 911). Lāhor (1196).

R. Akbarnagar (P. M. No. 950). Āgra (1305). Jālnapūr (1482). Dehlī Qandahār (1547). Kashmīr (1602). Lāhor (1630).

On Qandahār and Kashmīr coins this couplet appears in the years 1019–1021: 7 R. On the rest of the mints from 1015: 1 R.–1017: 3 R. The Jālnapūr coin is dateless. Coins of the Lāhor mint are both square and round. For silver coins of Dehli, see *I. M. C.*, p. xlii (Introduction).

Ajmer.

(8) جهان فیروز باجمیر گشت سکه زر
ز نور نام جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The gold coin became the light of the world at Ajmer
By the light of the name of Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāh Akbar['s son].

R. 1023: 9 R. (1197).

1025: 11 R. with در اجمیر instead of باجمیر. (1199).

Except for the mint name identical with the Kashmīr couplet, No. 41.

(9)

در اجمیر زد سکه فتح بر زر
جهانگیر شاه شهنشاه اکبر

At Ajmer struck on gold the coin of victory
Jahāngīr Shāh, Shahanshāh Akbar[’s son].

R. 1024 : 10 R. (1198).

This coin is supposed to have been struck to commemorate the conquest of Udaipūr. Cf. King and Vost, *Some Novelties, Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 164.

(10)

بروی سکه زر داد چندین رین و زیور
شبیه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر شاه اکبر — Obverse

زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه — Reverse

On the face of coin of gold, resplendent beauty and grace gave
The picture of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.
The Shāh, refuge of the faith, struck this coin of gold at Ajmer,
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

A. 1023 : 8 R. (B. M. No. 318), a Bacchanalian coin.

(10 *a*) The couplet on the reverse of No. 10 appears alone on *A.* 1023 : 9 (B.M.) and *A.* 1025 : 11 R. (P. M. No. 890).

(11)

قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر
شبیه حضرت شاه جهانگیر — Obverse

حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر
ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر — Reverse

Destiny on coin of gold has drawn
The portrait of His Majesty Shāh Jahāngīr.
The letters of Jahāngīr and Allahu Akbar
Are equal in value[1] from the beginning of time.

A. 1023 : 9 R. (B. M. 319–321), a Bacchanalian coin.

Aḥmadābād.

In the name Salīm.

(12)

مالک الملک سکه زد بر زر
شاه سلطان سلیم شاه اکبر

The lord of the realm struck money of gold
Shāh Sulṭān Salīm, Akbar Shāh[’s son].

R. 50 R. Ābān–2 R. Amardād (1200).

[1] By the Abjad system of reckoning the letters of جهانگیر and الله اکبر both make up 288. For the origin of this cf. *Memoirs of Jahāngīr*, Rogers and Beveridge, vol. i, p. 253.

(13) بهفت کشور این زر همیشه باد روان
ز نقش نام جهانگیر بادشاه جهان

In the seven climes may this money be ever current
Through the impress of the name of Jahāngīr, Emperor of the World.

R. 1027: 12 (1249).

(14) الهی تا جهان باشد روان باد
بشرق و غرب مهر احمداباد

O God, while earth shall last may current be
In east and west the muhr of Aḥmadābād.

V. 1028: 14 R. (B.M. No. 306)–1033: 18 R. (P.M. No. 891).

(15) سکه زد در احمداباد از عنایات اله
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Struck money at Aḥmadābad by the blessings of God
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

(15 a)

[1]*V.* Aquarius 10––? (B. M. No. 357) with جنانات for از عنایات.
Non-zodiacal *R.* 1017 (P.M. No. 929)–1018 (1211); 1019 (P.M. No. 931); 1027: 13 R.–1033 (1251).
R Cancer 1027 (B. M).

(16) زر احمداباد را داد زیور
جهانگیر شاه شهنشاه اکبر

To the money of Aḥmadābād gave ornament
Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāhanshāh Akbar['s son].

R. 1027: 13. Cancer (1260). Leo (1262). Scorpio (B. M.).

(17) The following legend though not a 'bait' may be given here:

بنام شاه نور الدین جهانگیر مزین باد

May it be beautified by the name of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr.

R. 1022–1027 (1228).

Aḥmadānagar.[2]

(18) در احمدانگر این سکه داد زینت زر
از نقش نام جهانگیر شاه اکبر

At Aḥmadānagar this coin gave beauty to gold
From the impression of the name of Jahāngīr, Shāh Akbar['s son].

R. 12 R.? (1279).

[1] Probably a forgery.
[2] For this spelling of the name cf. *P. M. C.* Introduction, p. xxxvii.

Urdū.

(19) باد روان تاکه بود مهر و ماه
سکه اردوی جهانگیر شاه

Current be, so long as the sun and moon exist,
The coin of the camp (Urdū) of Jahāngīr Shāh.

Æ. 1036: 22 Aries (Mr. Nelson Wright's Cabinet, also Berlin Museum). For this coin cf. N.S. I, pp. 3–5.

Urdū dar rāh-i-Dakkan.

(20) سکه زد باردو در راه دکن شاه بحر و بر
شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

Struck coin in the camp on the road to the Dakkan, the king of sea and land. The Emperor of the Age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

Æ. 1025: 11 (1280).

Akbarnagar.

(21) سکه در اکبرنگر زد شاه گردون بارگاه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Struck coin in Akbarnagar, the king of Heaven's court,
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

Æ. 1019 (1281).

Āgra.

(22) سکه زد در شهر آگره خسرو گیتی پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Struck coin in the city of Āgra, the Chosroes, the refuge of the world, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

Æ. 1017: 3 R. (1182)–1018: 5 R. (B.M. No. 426).
Æ. 1017: 3 R.–1018: 5 R. (P. M. No. 962).

With the exception of the mint name this is the same as the Kābul couplet, No. 38.

(23) زد باگره سکه شاهی بزر در مهر ماه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Struck at Āgra royal coin on gold in the month Mihr
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

Æ. 1019–5, Mihr (B.M. and Cabinet of the late Mr. F. J. Thanawala).
For this coin see N.S. XXV, § 150, and Rodgers, *Lahore Museum Cat.*, p xi.

(24) در ماه آبان باگره سکه زد ظل اله
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

In the month of Ābān at Āgra the shadow of God struck coin
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

N. (sq.) 1019: 5 Ābān (P. M. No. 894).

(25) در بهمن باگره سکه زد بزر ظل اله
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

In the month of Bahman at Āgra, the shadow of God struck coin,
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

R. 1019: 5 Bahman (Cabinet of Mr. W. S. Talbot).

For this coin see N. S. XIII, p. 232.

(26) در اسفندارمز این سکه را در آگره زد بر زر
شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Isfandārmuz this coin at Āgra struck in gold
The Emperor of the Age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

N. (sq.) 1019: 5 Isfandārmuz (I. M. No. 564).
R. (sq.). (P. M. No. 963).

(27) بفروردین زر آگره فروزان گشت چون اختر
ز نور سکه شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Farwardīn the gold of Āgra became resplendent like a star,
By the light of the coin of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

N. 1020: 6 Farwardīn (P. M. No. 895)

(28) از شاه جهانگیر بود دور زمان } Obverse
در آگره ز نام اوست زر نور فشان }
تا هست نشان ز پنج نوبت بجهان } Reverse
این سکه پنج مهر یش باد روان }

To Shāh Jahāngīr belongs the whirligig of Time:
In Āgra by his name gold scatters light:
So long as the banner of the Five Guards lasts in the world
May this stamp of his Five Muhrs be current.

N. 1028: 14 R. A five-muhr piece. (B. M. No. 305).

(29) Zodiacal.

یافت در آگره روی زر زیور
از جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The face of gold received ornaments at Agra
From Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāh Akbar['s son]

A. 1028: 14–1031: 17. (All twelve signs except Libra, B. M. No. 322, &c.). Gemini (1191).

Æ. Taurus (B. M. No. 366). Cancer, Gemini (I. M. Nos. 604, 605). Imitation half-rupees (1334–1338).

Non-zodiacal *Æ*. 1031: 17 R. (1328)–1036: 21 R.

(30) سکه آگره داد زینت زر
از جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The money of Āgra gave ornament to gold
By Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāh Akbar['s son].

A. 1028: 14 R. Taurus (1190)

Æ. 1030: 16 Taurus (I. M. No. 603) probably struck from a gold die.

Ilahābād.

(31) همیشه نور زر و سکه الهاباد
ز نام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر باد

For ever may the light of the gold and coin of Ilahābād
Abide from the name of Shāh Jahāngīr, Shāh Akbar['s son].

Æ. 1033: 19–1037: 22 (1339).

Burhānpūr.

(32) سکه زد در شهر برهانپور شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

The Shāh, refuge of the faith, struck coin in the city of Burhānpūr Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

Æ. 1017 (1349).

Patna.

(33) سکه زد در شهر پتنه خسرو عالم پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Struck coin in the city of Patna, the Chosroes, the refuge of the Universe, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

Æ. (Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.)

Cf. also *Coins of the Mogul Emperors, purchased by the Panjáb Government from C. J. Rodgers*, Preface, p. x.

Dehlī.

(34) بدهلی زد از فیض لطف اله
زر فتح و نصرت جهانگیر شاه

In Dehlī struck by favour of the grace of God
The coin of victory and triumph Jahāngīr Shāh.

A. 1035: 21 R. (P. M. No. 912).

Fatḥpūr.

(35) بفتحپور فروز نده گشت سکه زر
ز نور نام جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The gold coin became lustrous at Fatḥpūr
By the light of the name of Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāh Akbar['s son].

Æ. 1028: 14 Capricornus, cf. Rodgers, 'Couplets or Baits', *J. A. S. B.* 1888, p. 26, and Whitehead, *Mint Towns*, p. 436. (This coin is wrongly quoted as Æ in *B. M. C.*, p. li.)

Qandahār.

(36) سکه قندهار شد دلخواه
از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه

The coin of Qandahār became the heart's desire
Through Jahāngīr Shāh, Akbar Shāh['s son].

Æ. 1025: 11–1031: 17 (1577–1596).

In the name Salīm.

(37) همیشه باد ز دار العباد حی قدیم
رواج سکه کابل بنام شاه سلیم

May the coin of Kābul from the abode of the servants of the Living Eternal (one) be ever current in the name of Shāh Salīm.

Æ. 1014–(I. M. No. 686).

Kābul.

(38) سکه زد در شهر کابل خسرو گیتی پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Struck coin in the city of Kābul, the Chosroes, the refuge of the world. Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Bādshāh.

Æ. 1020: 6 R. (P. M. No. 1072) and 1024: 9 R. (I. M. No. 689).
Cf. Couplets No. 22 (Āgra) and 33 (Patna).

(39) تا زند از نام جهانگیر شاه [1]
سکه بود نورده مهر و ماه

So long as coin shall be struck in the name of Jahāngīr Shāh
May it give light to silver and gold.

Æ. 19 R. (Editor's Cabinet and B. M.).

[1] A tentative reading.

(40) سکه زد در شهر کابل از عنایات اله
نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر شاه

Struck coin in the city of Kābul through the blessings of God
Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr son of Akbar Shāh.

Æ. 23 R. (Cabinet of Mr. R. B. Whitehead).

Cf. Couplet No. 15 (Aḥmadābād).

Kashmīr.

(41) جهان فیروز گشت بکشمیر سکه زر
ز نور نام جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The coin of Kashmīr became world-conquering
By the light of the name of Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāh Akbar['s son].

Æ. 15 R. Gemini (I.M. No. 696 and cf. King and Vost, *Some Novelties, Num. Chron.*, 1896, pp. 164, 165).

Cf. Couplet No. 8 (Ajmer).

Lāhor.

(42) بدهر باد روان تا فلك بود در دور
بنام شاه جهانگیر سکه لاهور

In the world so long as the heavens revolve, may current be
In the name of Shāh Jahāngīr, the money of Lāhor.

Æ. 1017: 3 (1632)–1019: 5 (P.M. No. 1097).

(43) زر لاهور شد در ماه بهمن چون مه انور
بدور شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

The money of Lāhor in the month Bahman became like the shining moon
In the reign of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

Æ. 1019: 5 Bahman (1636).

(44) د اسفندارمز این سکه در لاهور زد بر زر
شهنشاه امم شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Isfandārmuz the coin at Lāhor struck in gold
The Emperor of nations, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Shāh.

Æ. 1019: 5 Isfandārmuz (sq.) (1637).

(45) بفروردین زر لاهور شد رشك مه انور
ز نور سکه شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Farwardīn the money of Lāhor became an object of envy to the shining moon,
Through the light of the coin of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

Æ. 1020: 6 Farwardīn (P. M. No. 1102).

(46) ماه اردی بهشت این سکه در لاهور زد بر زر
شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

Month Ardībihisht: this coin struck in gold at Lāhor
The Emperor of the world, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

Æ. 1020: 6 Ardībihisht (sq.) (1639).

(47) بماه تیر در لاهور زد این سکه را بر زر
مالك دین پناه شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In the month of Tīr at Lāhor struck this coin in gold
The King, refuge of the faith, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

Æ. 1020: 6 Tīr (sq.) (1640).

(48) در خورداد ماه زد این سکه لاهور بر زر
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن بادشاه اکبر

In the month Khūrdād struck in gold the coin of Lāhor
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Bādshāh Akbar.

Æ. 1020: 6 Khūrdād (Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright).

Cf. also *Coins of the Mogul Emperors of India purchased by the Panjáb Government from Mr. C. J. Rodgers*, Preface, p. x.

(49) همیشه باد ابرروی سکه لاهور
ز نام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر نور

Ever may be on the face of the coin of Lāhor
Light by the name of Shāh Jahāngīr, Shāh Akbar['s son]

Æ. 1028: 14 (P.M. No. 917)–1036: 22 (B.M. No. 310).
Æ. [1]1025: 11–1037: 22 (1706–1733).

MANDŪ (MANDŪ)

(50) سکه مندو ز نام جهانگیر شاه
بنور جهانی دهد پرتو چو مهر و ماه

The stamp on the coin of Mandū gives through the name of Jahāngīr Shāh
Lustre like the sun and moon to the Nūr Jahānī (i.e. the gold coin of one tola weight).

Æ. 1026: 12 (P.M. No. 918). Cf. N.S. XXXI, § 194.

(51) بماندو سکه زد فتح دکن شاه بحرو بر
شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

Coin of victory in the south struck at Māndū by the lord of the sea and land,
King of kings of the age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar.

Æ. 1026: 12 (Cabinet of Mr. R. B. Whitehead).

[1] Except the years 1034: 19–1035: 20 when the Nūr Jahānī coins were issued.

With the name of NŪR JAHĀN

General application.

(52) ز حکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور
بنام نور جهان بادشاه بیگم زر

By order of Shāh Jahāngīr gained a hundred beauties
Gold by the name of Nūr Jahān Bādshāh Begam.

There are three variants of this couplet, No. 1, as above; No. 2, with بحکم and بزنام; No. 3 with بحکم and بنام.

Æ. 1035: 21 (B.M.) and 1037 Aḥmadābād[3] (P.M. No. 919); 1034: 20 Cancer Ajmer[2]; 1036 Sūrat (B.M. No. 513)[1]; 1035: 20 Sagittarius Lāhor[2] (Paris).

Æ. 1034: 19–1037 Aḥmadābād[3] (1734); 1037: 22 Akbarnagar[2] (1739); 1034: 20, 1037: 22, Āgra[2] (1740); 1037: 22 Ilahābād (Editor's Cabinet)[3] (Mr. R. B. Whitehead's Cabinet)[2]; 1037: 22 Patna[2] (1743); 1033: 19–1036: 21 Sūrat[1] (1747); 1034: 19–1035: 20 Lāhor[2] (1757).

For the gold zodiacal coins of Ajmer and Lāhor, cf. Whitehead, *Mint Towns*, p. 433.

Lāhor.

(53) ز نام شاه جهانگیر تا شده پر نور
فزوده نور جهان روی سکه لاهور

From the name of Shāh Jahāngīr the face of the coin of Lāhor has become full of light,
It has been increased by (the addition of) the name of Nūr Jahān.

Æ. 1035: 21 (Cabinet of the late Mr. F. J. Thanawala).

For this couplet see N.S. V, § 34, p. 125.

(54) بحکم شاه جهانگیر سکه لاهور
ز نام نور جهان بادشاه شد پر نور

By order of Shāh Jahāngīr the coin of Lāhor
From the name of Nūr Jahān Bādshāh became full of light.

Æ. 1036: 21 R. Capricornus (Editor's Cabinet and Berlin Museum).

NOTE. In the *Tūzuk-i Jahāngīrī* we are told that Āṣaf Khān was ordered to make the following couple of baits on large gold coins, one on the obverse, and one on the reverse:

بخط نور بر زر کلک تقدیر
رقم زد شاه نورالدین جهانگیر
} Obverse

In letters of light on gold the pen of destiny
Engraved the entry Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr.

شد چو خور زین سکه نورانی جهان
افتاب مملکت تاریخ آن
} Reverse.

By this coin the world became bright like the sun
Aftāb-i-mamlakat is the date.

[افتاب مملکت = Sun of the Kingdom.]

'Between the lines of the obverse inscription the Kalima was written, while between the lines of the reverse were to come the name of the mint and the year of julūs and the hijrī year. These gold coins were of 100, 50, 20, and 10 tolas. I have never seen and never heard of one being in existence. The words Āftāb-i-mamlakat give the date 1014 A. H., the date of Jahāngīr's first year,' Rodgers, *J.A.S.B.* vol. lvii, Part I, No. 1, 1888, pp. 19–20.

SHAH JAHĀN

Shāhjahānābād.

(55) سکه شاه جهان اباد رائج در جهان
جاودان بادا بنام ثانی صاحب قران

May the coin of Shāhjahānābād be current in the world
For ever in the name of the second Lord of the Conjunctions.

N. 1060: 24 (B.M.): 1068: 32 (B.M.).
Æ. 1058: 22–1066: 30 R. (2231).

(56) سکه بر مهر دو صد مهری زد از لطف اله
ثانی صاحب قران شاه جهان دین پناه
روی زر بادا ز نقش سکه اش عالم فروز
تا شود از پرتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

On this two hundred muhr piece by the grace of God the impress was put
Of Shāh Jahān, the second Lord of the Conjunction, the refuge of the Faith:
By the engraving of his impress may the face of the coin give light to the world,
As long as the face of the moon is illumined by the sun's reflection.

N. Shāhjahānābād 1064: 28 R.
For this rubā'ī and coin, cf. *B.M.C.*, Introduction, p. lxxxvii.

NOTE. On the coins of Sūrat of the 1st year appears the legend

سکه شاه جهان رائج باد

May the coin of Shāh Jahān be current.

MURĀD BAKHSH

Sūrat.

(57) گرفت ارث ز صاحبقران شاه جهانی
مراد بخش شه محمد سکندر ثانی

Took the heritage of the 'Lord of the Conjunctions' Shāh Jahān
Murād Bakhsh Muḥammad Shāh, the second Sikandar.

Æ. 1038: aḥd (B.M. No. 699).

AURANGZEB 'ALAMGĪR

(58) سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر
شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر

Struck money through the world like the shining sun
Shāh Aurangzeb 'Alamgīr.

(58 *a*) For the silver coinage بدر (moon) was substituted for مهر (sun).

A. (2458). *R*. (2491).

These couplets came into use at different dates but they may be said to have come into general use for all mints after the 4th regnal year. The coins of Akbarābād are, however, an exception. The couplet (58 *a*) is sometimes found on gold coins, cf. *P. M. C.* No. 1486, probably owing to error.

The couplet (58), for gold, on the other hand, seems to have been regularly used for silver during the earlier years of the reign, for examples cf. Nos. 2756 (Bhīlsa), 2768 (Patna), 2849 (Jahāngīrnagar), 3009 (Shāhjahānābād), 3111 ('Alamgīrpūr), 3138 (Katak), 3215 (Lāhor), 3343 (Multān). But examples of its use late in the reign are the result of an error on the part of the die-striker—No. 3135 (Kābul) may be one of these. On the coins of Akbarnagar the gold couplet is used on rupees up to the 41st regnal year.

Note. Henceforward unless otherwise stated, the couplets are used for all mints and during the whole reign.

A'ẓAM SHĀH

(59) سکه زد در جهان بدولت و جاه
بادشاه ممالک اعظم شاه

Struck coin in the world with might and majesty,
Lord of the realms, A'ẓam Shāh.

A. (B. M. No. 847). *R*. (3432).

KĀM BAKHSH

(60) سکه زد در دکن بر خورشید و ماه
بادشاه کام بخش دین پناه

Struck coin in the Dakkan on the sun and moon
The Emperor Kām Bakhsh, refuge of the faith.

A. (B. M. No. 852). *R*. (3434).

SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR

Akbarābād.

(61) سکه زد چو صاحب قرانی[1]
بهادر شاه عالمگیر ثانی

Struck coin like the Ṣaḥib-i Qirān
The second 'Ālamgīr, Bahādur Shāh.

AV. 1119: aḥd (P. M. No. 1996). *AR.* 1119: aḥd (P. M. No. 2015).

(62) سکه مبارک زد در هفت کشور بر مهر و ماه
شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم بادشاه

Struck auspicious coin in the seven climes on the sun and moon
The second Shāh Jahān, Sulṭan Mu'aẓẓam.

AR. —: aḥd (P. M. No. 2037).

Murshidābād (in the name of Mu'aẓẓam).

(63) سکه زد بر زر چو صاحب قرانی
معظم شاه عالمگیر ثانی

Struck coin on gold like the Ṣāḥib-i Qirān
Mu'aẓẓam Shāh, the second 'Ālamgīr.

AR. aḥd (P. M. No. 2091).

Multān.

(64) سکه زد در هفت کشور بر مهر و ماه
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاد

Struck coin in the seven climes on the sun and moon
Defender of the faith of Muḥammad Shāh 'Alam Bādshāh.

AR. 1119: aḥd (Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright).
For this coin cf. Whitehead, *Mint Towns*, p. 437.

'AẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN

(65) سکه زد در جهان بفتح و ظفر
بادشاه عظیم دین پرور

Struck coin in the world with victory and success
The emperor 'Aẓīm succourer of the faith.

AR. 1124: aḥd (B. M. No. 903).
For this coin see N. S. XVII, § 103, p. 124.

[1] For this provisional reading cf. *P. M. C.* note to coin 2015, p. 276. Apparently there was a rupee of Itāwā with this or a similar couplet in the White King Collection, cf. Sale Catalogue, coin No. 3960.

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

(66) سکه زد در افاق چون مهر و ماه[1]
ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

Struck coin in the horizons like the sun and moon
The victorious Jahāndār Shāh, Defender of the Faith.

N. (3539). *R.* (3545).

(67) بزد سکه بر مه چو صاحب قران[2]
جهاندار شه بادشاه جهان

Struck coin on the moon (silver) like the Ṣāḥib-i Qirān
Jahāndār Shāh, monarch of the world.

A variant has زر for مه.

N. (3544). *R.* (3547).
Both the above couplets appear on the coins of most mints.

FARRUKHSIYAR

(68) سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر
بادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر

Struck coin on silver and gold by grace of the Truth
Monarch of the sea and land, Farrukhsiyar.

N. (3567). *R.* (3580).

(68 *a*) ثالث صاحب قران (the third Lord of the Conjunctions) instead of بادشاه بحر و بر.

R. 1125 : aḥd Tatta (Cabinet of Mr. F. J. Thanawala).
For this coin cf. N. S. XIV. § 86, p. 579.

RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT

(69) سکه زد بهند با هزاران برکات
شاهنشه بحر و بر رفیع الدر جات

Struck in India with thousands of blessings
King of kings on sea and land, Rafi'u-d-darjāt.

N. (3736). *R.* (3739).

(69 *a*) شاهنشه افاق instead of شاهنشه بحر و بر.

N. Khujista Bunyād (B.M. cf. N. S. XIII, § 81).
R. Khujista Bunyād (P. M. No. 2280).

[1] Sometimes instead of بر چون appears.
[2] Sometimes instead of زر مه appears.

(69 *b*) شاهنشه دادگر instead of شاهنشه بحر و بر.

R. Murshidābād (3751).

There is another variant of this couplet on a gold coin of Mu'azzamābād (*B. M. C.* No. 937 *a*) which has not yet been elucidated.

SHĀH JAHĀN II

(70)

سکه زد در جهان با امن مان
صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان

Struck coin in the world with tranquillity and security
The second 'Lord of the Conjunctions' Shāh Jahān.

R. Tatta (Cabinet of Mr. R. B. Whitehead).
Peshāwar („ „).

The second line of this couplet could also read 'The "Lord of the Conjunctions" the second Shāh Jahān'.

MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM

(71)

سکه زد در جهان بفضل کریم
شاهان شاه محمد ابراهیم

Struck coin in the world through the grace of the Bountiful One
King of kings, Muḥammad Ibrāhīm.

M. Shāhjahānābād (B. M. No. 954). *R.* (3764).

MUḤAMMAD SHĀH

(72)

سکه زد در جهان بلطف اله
بادشاه زمان محمد شاه

Struck coin in the world by the favour of God
Muḥammad Shāh, Emperor of the Age.

R. 6 R. A'ẓamnagar Gokāk (P. M. No. 2363 and cabinet of the late Mr. F. J. Thanawala). 1131–1132: aḥd Sūrat (3956).

Bhakhar.

(73)

سکه زر زد ز فضل اله
بادشاه جهان محمد شاه

Struck coin of silver through the grace of God
The Emperor of the World, Muḥammad Shāh.

R. 1152–1153: 21 R. (P. M. No. 2407 *a*).
A conjectural reading.

AḤMAD SHĀH BAHADUR

(74) سکه زد بر زر بفضل اله
شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه

Struck coin on gold by the grace of God
King Aḥmad Shāh, refuge of the world.

R. 1162 : 5 Kashmīr (P. M. No. 2706).
—: aḥd Imtiyāzgarh (4236).

'ĀLAMGĪR II

(75) سکه بزر زد چون صاحب قرانی
عزیز الدین عالمگیر ثانی

Struck coin on gold like the Ṣāḥib-i Qirān
'Azīzu-d-dīn, the second 'Alamgīr.

N.
R. —: 5 R. Ujjain (4363). aḥd Imtiyāzgarh (4374). — Aurangnagar (4376); 1167: aḥd–1172: 6 Balwantnagar (4389); 1167: aḥd–1171: 5 R. Banāras (4393); 1172: 6 Jodhpūr (4408); 1068: aḥd Gwālīar (Editor's cabinet); —: 6 Nāgor (P. M. No. 2839).

Shāhjahānābād.

(76) سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تا بان مهر و ماه
شاه عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی بادشاه

Struck coin in the seven climes like the shining sun and moon
King 'Azīzu-d-dīn 'Ālamgīr, defender of the Faith, Emperor.

N. 1170: 4–1173: 6 (4356). *R.* 1170: 4–1173: 6 (4421).

(77) سکه زر یافت رونق چو مهر منیر
از نام شاه جهان بادشاه عالمگیر

Coin of gold obtained glory like the shining sun
From the name of the lord of the world, the emperor 'Ālamgīr.

N. 1170: 4 (B. M.). *R.* —: 4[1] (P. M. No. 2797).

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

(78) سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه

Struck coin in the seven climes the shadow of the divine favour,
The defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the emperor Shāh 'Ālam.

N. (4488). *R.* (4516).

[1] See note on the coin in the *P. M. C.*

This couplet starts from the first year of the reign (4667), and in the case of the following mints runs all through the regnal years Arkāt, Balwantnagar, Banāras, Ravishnagar Sāgar, Sahāranpūr.

On coins of Shāhjahānābād and Akbarābād it is replaced by No. 76 in. 1218: 46 R.

On coins of Bareli and Farrukhābād it is replaced by No. 76 in 1208: 31 R. in case of the former and 1204: 31 R. in case of the latter. The couplet occurs on all but a small number of mints, such as Itāwa, Jaipūr, Deogarh, Nāgor.

(79) سکه زد صاحب قرانی ز تائید اله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه

Struck coin like the Ṣāḥib-i Qirān by the help of God
Defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam.

N. Akbarābād, Shāhjahānābād (4495), Farrukhābād (4497).

R. Akbarābād (4560), Orchha (4593), Bareli (4621), Shāhjahānābād (4967), Farrukhābād (5022), Muẓaffargarh (5110).

NOTE. The series of Orchha coins begins in 1211 and of Muẓaffargarh in 1209.

BEDAR BAKHT.

(80) سکه زد بزر وارث تاج و تخت
شاه جهان محمد بیدار بخت

Struck coin on gold the heir of crown and throne
Lord of the world, Muḥammad Bedār Bakht.

N. (5300). *R.* (I.M. No. 2499, B.M. 1209).

AKBAR II

The following is given by the author of the *Mukhtaṣir sīr Gulshān-i-Hind* as a couplet of Akbar II.

سکه زد در جهان ز فضل اله
حامی دین محمد اکبر شاه

Struck coin in the world by the divine favour
The defender of the faith Muḥammad Akbar Shāh.

This couplet seems to appear on a coin, No. 3277, in the Lahore Museum, but the date 1203 makes it difficult to assign. Cf. note in *P. M. C.* p. 430.

LIST OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED ON THE COINS

ابو العدل	Father of justice.
ابو الفتح ابو الظفر	Father of victory.
ابو المظفر	Father of the victorious one.
ابو بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان ابو نورين على المرتضى	Abū Bakr, the faithful witness; 'Umr, the discriminator between right and wrong; 'Uṣmān, the father of two lights; 'Alī, the pleasing to God. The names of the four orthodox khalīfas and their epithets, used as a formula on the coins of Bābur, Humāyūn and the early coins of Akbar.
السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم	The most great Sulṭān, the illustrious emperor.
الله اكبر جل جلاله	God is most great, glorified be his glory. The formula employed by Akbar on his Ilāhī coins; it also has the secondary meaning 'Akbar is God'.
امير المؤمنين	Commander of the faithful.
بادشاه	Suzerain king. Indian form of the Persian پادشاه.
بصدق ابى بكر و عدل عمر بازرم عثمان و علم على	By the truth of Abū Bakr, and the justice of 'Umr; by the modesty of Uṣmān and the wisdom of 'Alī. A variant of the formula cited above; and used on the coins of Shāh Jahān, Murād Bakhsh and Shāh Shujā'. Akbar also uses this formula, but substitutes بحیای 'by the modesty' for بازرم.
بلدة	Town (*pl.* بلاد).
بلدة فاخره	The sumptuous town. Epithet of Burhānpūr.

بندر مبارك	Blessed port. Epithet of Sūrat.
تیرته	Shrine. Epithet of Hardwār.
حضرت	Majesty. Epithet of Dehlī.
حجسته بنیاد	Of fortunate foundation. Epithet of Aurangābād.
خطه	District.
خطه متبارك	Blessed district. Epithet of Jaunpūr.
خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطنه	May God Most High perpetuate the kingdom and sovereignty.
دار الامان	The seat of safety. Epithet of Āgra and Multān.
دار الجهاد	The seat of the holy war. Epithet of Ḥaidarābād.
دار الخلافه	The seat of the khalifate. The capital. Applied to Shāhjahānābād and many other places.
دار الخير	The seat of welfare. Epithet of Ajmer.
دار السرور	The seat of delight. Epithet of Burhānpūr and Sahāranpūr.
دار السلام	The seat of peace. Epithet of Dogāon.
دار السلطنه	The seat of sovereignty. Epithet of Lāhor, &c.
دار الضرب	The seat of the mint. Epithet of Kālpī, &c.
دار الظفر	The seat of victory. Epithet of Bījāpūr.
دار العدل	The seat of justice. Epithet of Āgra.
دار الفتح	The seat of conquest. Epithet of Ujjain.
دار الفلوس	The seat of the fulūs. Epithet of Muḥammadābād.
دار الملك	The seat of the kingdom. The capital. Epithet of Dehlī and Kābul.
دار المنصور	The seat of the victorious one. Epithet of Jodhpūr.
زینت البلاد	The beauty of towns. Epithet of Aḥmadābād.
سركار	Government.
سكه مبارك	Auspicious coin.
سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس	The year of the accession associated with prosperity.
سوای	Lit. = $1\frac{1}{4}$, so 'better than most'. Epithet of Jaipūr.
سید السلاطین	Lord of Sulṭāns.

صاحب قران 'Lord of the (fortunate) planetary conjunctions', i. e. of the conjunction of Venus and Jupiter. A title assumed by Taimūr. Shāh Jahān called himself صاحب قران ثانی 'the second lord of the conjunctions' on his coins. The title Ṣāḥib-i Qirān in its alternative forms Ṣāḥib-i Qirān, Ṣāḥib-i Qirān Ṣānī, Ṣānī Ṣāḥib-i Qirān and Ṣāḥib-i Qirānī is found on the coins of Shāh Jahān, Shāh Shujā', Murād Bakhsh, Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, Jahāndār Shāh, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh 'Ālam II, Akbar II. On a Tatta rupee of the 1st year Farrukhsiyar calls himself صاحب قران ثالث 'the third lord of the conjunctions'. For this formula cf. *P.M.C.* Appendix C, pp. 436, 437, and Dr. Taylor's paper in *J.A.S.B.* Num. Suppl. XIV, § 86.

صوبه Province.

ضرب Struck.

غازی Fighter of infidels, cp. 'defender of the faith'.

فرخنده بنیاد Of fortunate foundation. Epithet of Ḥaidarābād.

قصبه Town.

قطع District.

قلع Fort.

مستقرّ الخلافه The abode of the khalifate. Epithet of Akbarābād and Ajmer.

مستقرّ الملك The abode of the kingdom. The capital. Epithet of Akbarābād and 'Azīmābād.

ناصر الدنیا و الدین Defender of the world and of the faith.

LIST OF DENOMINATIONAL AND OTHER SPECIAL TERMS USED IN CONNEXION WITH MUGHAL NUMISMATICS

Ābān, see **Months.**

Amardād, see **Months.**

Ardībihisht, see **Months.**

Āzar, see **Months.**

Bāhman, see **Months.**

Bait = couplet. Persian couplets are employed by nearly all the Mughal emperors on their coins. Cf. List of Persian Couplets.

Dām. A large thick copper coin first employed by Sher Shāh Sūr, and continued by Akbar, Jahāngīr, and in some instances by later emperors, cf. N. S. XXVIII, § 175, esp. Note on p. 65. The *Ā'īn-i Akbarī* gives the weight of the dām as 1 tolah 8 māshas 7 ratīs, and this, taking the māsha = 15·5 grains, gives the standard weight as 323·5 grains. The same work gives the ratio of 40 dams = 1 rupee. Mr. S. H. Hodivālā in the article quoted above has shown that during the early years of Aurangzeb's reign, owing to a rise in the price of copper, the weight of the dām was reduced to 14 māshas = 217 grains in certain mints, but this reduction was not uniformally observed. The name 'dām' occurs only once on a Mughal coin, Akbar's nīm dām of Srīnagar. Cf. *P. M. C.*, No. 706.

Damrā. Occurs only on certain mintless copper coins of Akbar of the regnal year 33 = ¼ dām: so it is equal to the 'Paulah' of Abu-l-Faẓl.

Damrī = ⅛th dām. So given by Abu-l-Faẓl, and the name occurs on mintless coins of that value of the 33rd year.

Darb = half a jalāla (q.v.). The term occurs on some Sītpūr Ilāhī rupees of Akbar; its meaning there is obscure.

Dī. See **Months.**

Dīnār. (Derived from denarius aureus.) The general term for the gold coins of Arabian and Muhammadan Asiatic currencies: weight 67 grains. The term 'dīnār-i jalālī' occurs on a gold coin of Āgra of Akbar's 50th year. Cf. Couplet No. 2 in List of Couplets.

Dirham. (From Greek drachma.) The thin silver pieces of the Arabian and Central Asian Muhammadan dynasties: this standard was employed by Bābur, Humāyūn, and very rarely by Akbar in his earliest years. Weight of dirham 47 grains.

Dirham Shar'ī. In the light of Mr. S. H. Hodivālā's article in the N. S. XXVIII, § 171, p. 45, Mr. Whitehead's explanation of this coin in *P. M. C.* Appendix C. p. 437, must, I think, now be rejected. Mr. Hodivālā

has shown fairly conclusively that these coins were issued by Aurangzeb and Farrukhsiyar for use in payment of the Jizyā or Poll Tax. Weight about 44 grains.

These coins are usually square, bearing the name درهم شرعی on one side and the name of the mint on the other. One is known of Farrukhsiyar's reign (*P. M. C.*, No. 2271). The following mints are known to have struck these coins—Agra, Ilahābād, Patna, Shāhjahānābād, Katak, Lāhor, Multān.

Farwardīn. See **Months.**

Fulūs = 'copper money', plural of Arabic 'fals': occurs often in the combination سکر فلوس on the copper coins of most emperors. After the reign of Jahāngīr there is great variation in the weight of copper coins, probably in accordance with local conditions and demand.

Hijrī. The Muhammadan era, dating from the migration of the Prophet from Mecca in A. D. 622. This era is used on the majority of Mughal coins.

Ilāhī = The Divine, an era invented by Akbar, and starting from 27th Rabī'u-ṣ-ṣānī in the first year of his reign. It was regularly employed on his coins after the 36th year, and coins are known dated 30 R. It was computed according to solar reckoning, and along with it were used the names of the old Persian months. Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Murād Bakhsh also sometimes employ the Ilāhī era for their regnal years, often along with the hijrī date; cf. *I. M. C.*, Appendix D, p. 355, and N. S. XVI, § 100, p. 705.

Imām. The four Imāms were the four orthodox khalīfas, Abū Bakr, 'Umr, 'Uṣmān, and 'Alī. Their names with their epithets occur on the obverse of coins of Bābur, Humāyūn, Akbar, Shāh Jahān I, Murād Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and on one of 'Alamgīr II.

Jalāla. The Ilāhī square rupee of Akbar, so called from the formula inscribed upon it.

Kalima. The Muhammadan profession of faith:

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

'There is no god but God: Muḥammad is the prophet of God.'

The Kalima is used on the coins of Bābur, Humāyūn, Shāh Jahān I, Murād Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and on some of Akbar, Jahāngīr, and 'Alamgīr II.

Khair qabūl. Lit. = 'may these alms be accepted.' A small silver coin minted only by Jahāngīr, generally mintless, but one or two pieces of Lāhor mint are known, and one of Aḥmadābād. It is mentioned in the *Tūzuk-i Jahāngīrī* (Rogers and Beveridge Trans., vol. I, p. 11) among the silver coins.

Khalīfa. See **Imām.**

Khūrdād. See **Months.**

Laqab. A 'surname' or 'title', such as those adopted by the Mughal emperors, i. e. Jalālu-d-dīn = 'Glory of the faith', by Akbar.

Mihr. See **Months.**

Months. For his Ilāhī era Akbar employed the names of the months used by the old Persians in their solar year, i.e.

1. Farwardīn	5. Amardād	9. Āẕar
2. Ardībihisht	6. Shahrewar	10. Dī
3. Khūrdād	7. Mihr	11. Bahman
4. Tīr	8. Ābān	12. Isfandārmuz

These names appear on the coins of Akbar, Jahāngīr, Murād Bakhsh, and some of Shāh Jahān I.

Muhr or **Ashrafī.** The ordinary term for the gold coin introduced by Akbar, and weighing ordinarily 170 grains. Some of Akbar's square issues rise to 187 grains, and Jahāngīr's muhrs during the first five years of his reign vary between 202–211 grains. All other emperors conform to the 170-grain standard. The word مُهر occurs in many of the couplets. Cf. List of Couplets.

Nīm rā'ij = half a rā'ij, q.v.

Niṣār. Small coins in gold and silver (one or two broad thin pieces of Shāh Jahān I of the mints Shāhjahānābād and Akbarābād are known) used as largesse money. Jahāngīr in the *Tūzuk-i Jahāngīrī* gives the niṣār as being equal to a quarter of a rupee, and the commonest specimens are of that value, but others are half the value of a rupee (the broad thin pieces), and others only one-eighth. They are known of the emperors Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān I, Aurangzeb, Jahāndār, and Farrukhsiyar; and from the following mints: Itāwa, Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Urdū Ẓafar Qarīn, Akbarābād, Akbarnagar, Āgra, Burhānpūr, Patna, Chīnāpattan, Daulatābād, Shāhjahānābād, Kābul, Kashmīr, Lāhor.

Nisfī. Persian = 'half' = ½ dām occurs on a rare mintless copper coin of Akbar.

Nūr Afshān = 'light scattering': the name is probably derived from Jahāngīr's *laqab* Nūru-d-dīn. They are small silver pieces equal to $\frac{1}{20}$th rupee in value, and are known from the Ajmer, Agra, and Lāhor mints. They were apparently used as largesse money.

Nūr Jahānī = 'light of the world'. Jahāngīr's name for a gold coin one tolā in weight: occurs on a coin of Mandū. See List of Couplets, No. 50.

Rā'ij (رائج) = current. Occurs on copper coins of Jahāngīr equal to a quarter of a dām—nīm rāij occurs on his copper coins of half the weight of a rāij.

Rawānī = 'current'. Occurs on copper coins of Jahāngīr equal in weight to a dām (323·5 grains).

Rupee or **Rupiya.** The general term for the silver coin of 180 grains instituted by Sher Shāh, and continued by all Mughal emperors. Jahāngīr, however, during the first few years of his reign issued heavy rupees of 220 grains, but soon returned to the original standard. Shāh 'Alam Bahādur also in the first year of his reign issued an order that the ashrafī and the rupee should be made equal in weight to a tolā, and there are a few rupees in the British Museum of Patna mint weighing 184 and 185 grains. This experiment was also unsuccessful and soon

relinquished ; cf. N. S. XXVIII, § 176, p. 67. The word روپیه occurs on the coinage only once, on a coin of Akbar of Āgra mint 47 R. Khūrdād in the Bodleian collection (Cat., No. 683) ; cf. *P. M. C.*, pl. xxi, iv.

Shahrewar. See **Months.**

Sikka = 'stamp' in the formula سکه مبارك occurs on a large number of silver and gold coins from the reign of Shāh 'Alam Bahādur. For the combination *sikka fulūs*, see **Fulūs.**

Tankā. A denomination employed by Akbar in his Ilahī copper coinage after the 40th year. The coinage consisted of the full tankā with its half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts. The full tankā was double the weight of the dām, i.e. about 640 grains. Cf. N. S. XXVIII, § 181, 'The Murādī Tankā', by S. H. Hodivālā.

Tankī. At the end of Akbar's reign pieces of four, two, and one tānki or tankī were issued from the Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor mints. Mr. S. H. Hodivālā in N. S. XXVII, § 169, has shown that the tānkī was equal to $\frac{1}{5}$th of a dām or $\frac{1}{10}$th of a tankā, weight about 64 grains.

Tīr. See **Months.**

DETAILED LIST OF MINTS REPRESENTED

ITĀWA

اتاوه

Lat. 26° 47′

ITĀWĀ[1]

اتاوا

Long. 79° 3′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	77	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	12	—
Jahāndār	1	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	16	—
Rafi'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	3	39	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	15	—

The form اتاوه appears until 1109-42 R. of Aurangzeb's reign; after which اتاوا occurs regularly, though occasional coins (e.g. No. 4224) present the former spelling.

ATAK

اٹک

Banāras.

Lat. 33° 53′ Long. 72° 16′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3

The form Atak *Banāras* occurs on Akbar's dāms.

[1] NOTE.—In the first line is given the name of the Mint, or variant forms of the name occurring on coins: in the second line the Persian form of the above; in the third line are given the different epithets attached to the mint name on coins.

AJMER

اجمیر

Salīmābād, Dāru-l-khair, Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat.

Lat. 26° 27′ Long. 74° 43′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	18
Jahāngīr	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	23	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	4	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	3	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	1

On certain of Akbar's dāms of 892 A.H. Ajmer has the epithet Salīmābād (cf. Nos. 791–793).

On the coins of Aurangzeb and all succeeding emperors appears the epithet *Dāru-l-khair*, except on some coins of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur and Farrukhsiyar, when the epithet *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat* occurs.

UJJAIN ŪJAIN UJJAINPŪR

اجّین اوجین اجّینپور

Baldat *Dāru-l-fatḥ*

Lat. 23° 10′ Long. 75° 47′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	14	1 1 (Ujjainpūr)
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	7	1
Aurangzeb	—	5	—
A'ẓam Shah	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The form Ūjain occurs on some of the Ilāhī rupees of Akbar, on the unique rupee of Jahāngīr No. 1341, on some of the early rupees of Shāh Jahān, on some rupees of Aurangzeb (without epithet), on A'ẓam Shāh's rupees (with epithet), and on the copper coins of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb.

Baldat occurs as epithet on some of Shāh Jahān's earliest coins.

Dāru-l-fatḥ occurs for the first time in Aurangzeb's reign, and with the exception noted above continues throughout the reigns of all succeeding emperors on gold and silver.

The form Ujjainpūr occurs on certain small square local copper coins of Akbar (cf. No. 804). Mr. Hodivālā has recently shown that Akbar's dāms hitherto attributed to Khairpūr are really coins of Ujjainpūr.

AḤSANĀBĀD. See GULBARGA

AḤMADĀBĀD

احمدابان

Dāru-l-khilāfat. Dāru-s-salṭanat, Zīnatu-l-bilād.

Lat. 23° 1′ Long. 72° 38′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	5	153	24
Jahāngīr	—	74	3
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	5	—
Shāh Jahān	5	34	2
Murād Bakhsh	—	3	—
Aurangzeb	—	18	—
A'ẓam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	2	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	1	1
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—

The epithet *Dāru-l-khilāfat* occurs in some silver and gold coins of the year 980 A.H. From 981 till 1000 A.H. *Dāru-s-salṭanat* appears on all three metals, and also on rupees of 37 and 38 R. *Zīnatu-l-bilād* occurs on the coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt.

Certain rupees of 981 A.H. (cf. No. 767) with the legend *Dāru-s-salṭanat Shahr-i Mu'aẓẓam* are probably from this mint. Cf. *P. M. C.*, p. xxxiv. For the coins of Aḥmadābād, see Dr. Taylor's paper in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. XX, and 'Akbar's Copper Coins of Aḥmadābād', N.S. IV.

AḤMADNAGAR AḤMADĀNAGAR

احمدنگر احمدانگر

Lat. 23° 38′ Long. 72° 54′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	—
Jahāngīr	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

The form احمدانگر occurs on a muhr and a few rupees of Jahāngīr (cf. No. 1279).

URDŪ DAR RĀH-I-DAKKAN

اردو در راهٔ دکن

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

For the suggested location of this camp at Rāmsar, cf. *Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society*, vol. I, part 1, 'Some remarks on Mughal Currency,' p. 157.

URDŪ ẒAFAR QARĪN URDŪ E ẒAFAR QARĪN

اردو ظفر قرین اردوے ظفر قرین

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	9	19

The form اردوے ظفر قرین appears on some dateless and on all the Ilāhī dāms of Akbar.

ARKĀT (ARCOT)

ارکات

Lat. 12° 55′ Long. 79° 24′

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	3	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	13	—

The coins of the last three emperors are issues either of the East India Company or of the French Compagnie des Indes.

ISLĀMĀBĀD

اسلام‌ابان

Lat. 22° 21′ Long. 91° 52′

	G.	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	1	—	—
'Ālamgīr II	1	—	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	1

ĀṢAFĀBĀD BARELI. See BARELĪ

ĀṢAFNAGAR

اصف‌نگر

(Locality doubtful)

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Alam II	—	1	—

A'ẒAMNAGAR GOKĀK. See GOKĀK

AKBARĀBĀD. See ĀGRA

AKBARPŪR

اکبرپور

(Locality doubtful)

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

AKBARPŪR TĀNDA

اکبرپور تانده

Dāru-l-khilāfat

Lat. 26° 25′ Long. 82° 34′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	4

Dāru-l-khilāfat occurs only on the copper pieces.

AKBARNAGAR (RĀJMAḤAL)

اکبرنگر

Lat. 25° 2′ Long. 82° 34′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	30	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	49	—
Shāh Shujā'	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	48	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	3	—

For the attribution of Shāh Shujā"s coin to this mint, see N. S. XX, § 116.

ĀGRA

اگره

Dāru-l-khilāfat, Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Qil'a, Dāru-l-'adl, Dāru-l-āmān, Baldat.

AKBARĀBĀD

اکبرابان

Dāru-l-khilāfat, Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat, Mustaqirru-l-mulk.

Lat. 27° 10′ Long. 78° 5′

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	—	1
Humāyūn	—	5	14
Akbar	13	34	17
Jahāngīr	11	38	16
Jahāngīr and Nur Jahān	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān	1 (Agra)	11 (Agra)	—
	7 (Akbarābād)	43 (Akbarābād)	3 (Akbarābād)
Aurangzeb	1	58	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	1	7	—
Jahāndār	1	3	—
Farrukhsiyar	2	14	—

	G.	S.	C.
Rafi'u-d-darjāt	1	2	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	1
Muḥammad Shāh	3	32	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	4	—
'Alamgīr II	1	5	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	27	1

Āgra. *Dāru-l-khilāfat* occurs on copper coins of Bābur of 935–936 A. H., on copper coins of Humāyūn 937–941 A. H., on Akbar's gold and silver 976–985 A. H., on Shāh Jahān's gold and silver of the first regnal year, and on Akbar's copper from 965–989 A. H.

Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Qit'a appears in Bābur's copper of 936–937 A. H.

Dāru-l-'adl occurs on Humāyūn's copper of 943, and *Dāru-l-amān* on his copper of 942–943 A. H.

Baldat occurs on Akbar's mihrabi muhr of 981.

In 1038 A. H. Akbarābād is substituted for Āgra, and the epithet *Dāru-l-khilāfat* was retained for a year, and then reappears on a few mohars and rupees of 1068 A. H.

Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat was adopted by Aurangzeb in his 29th year and continues till the end of the Mughal series, except for a short interval from the latter part of the first regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur till the fifth year of Farrukhsiyar, when *Mustaqirru-l-mulk* was substituted.

ALWAR

الور

Lat. 27° 34′ Long. 76° 38′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3

ILAHĀBĀD ILAHĀBĀS

الاباں الاباس

Baldat

Lat. 25° 26′ Long. 81° 50′

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	13	2 (Ilahābās)
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	—	8	—

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	25	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	10	—

The form Ilahābās appears only on Akbar's copper dāms.
Baldat occurs on rupees of Aurangzeb of 1071 : 4 R. (cf. No. 2716).

IMTIYĀZGARH (Adonī)

امتیازگڑہ

Lat. 15° 37′ Long. 77° 19′

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	1	—	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	2	3	—

The late Mr. F. J. Thanawala possessed a unique half-rupee of Aurangzeb of Adonī (ادونی), of which Imtiyāzgarh is the Mughal name.

ĀNWALA (Aonla)

انولہ

Lat. 28° 16′ Long. 79° 12′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	4	—

AWADH

اودہ

Khiṭa *Akhtarnagar* *Ṣūba*

Lat. 26° 48′ Long. 82° 14′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5 (Khiṭa)
Muḥammad Shāh	1 (Akhtarnagar)	3 Akhtarnagar	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	27 (Ṣūba)	—

Ṣūba of Shāh 'Ālam's coins probably refers to the province of Awadh. The other two epithets probably refer to Ayodhyā.

ORCHHA

اورچهه

Lat. 25° 21′ Long. 78° 38′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	13	—

AURANGĀBĀD KHUJISTA BUNYĀD

اورنگ‌ابان خجسته بنیان

Lat. 19° 54′ Long. 75° 22′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	2 (Aurangābād)	7 (Aurangābād)	—
	1 (Khujista Bunyād)	3 (Khujista Bunyād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	1	2	—
Jahāndār	1	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	3	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	4	—	—
	1 (Aurangābād)		

From 1100 A.H. the form Khujista Bunyād 'of auspicious foundation' takes the place of Aurangābād, though the earlier form is found on a muhr (No. 3772 a) of Muḥammad Shāh.

AURANGNAGAR

اورنگ‌نگر

	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

ELICHPŪR

ایلچپور

Lat. 21° 10′ Long. 77° 30′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	—
Jahāngīr	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	—	3
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	—	1
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	—

BĀLĀPŪR

بالاپور

Lat. 20° 40′ Long. 76° 50′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

BĀLĀNAGAR GADHĀ

بالانگر گدها

Lat. 23° 10′ Long. 79° 56′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Alam II	—	2	—

BARĀR[1]

برار

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	18	—
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

BRAJINDRAPŪR. See MAHINDRAPŪR

BURHĀNPŪR

برهانپور برهان‌پور

Baldat, Baldat Fākhira, Dāru-s-sarū, Dāru-s-salṭanat

Lat. 21° 18′ Long. 76° 16′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	25	—
Jahāngīr	4	29	—
Shāh Jahān	2	22	—
Aurangzeb	2	18	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	5	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	5	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	3	—

[1] For this mint see note on coin No. 324.

Baldat occurs on the silver niṣārs of Shāh Jahān: it may also occur on Nos. 360, 361, Ilāhī rupees of Akbar. See note to No. 360.

Baldat Fākhira, 'the sumptuous town', occurs on the first silver issue of Aurangzeb, cf. *P. M. C.*, No. 1617.

Dāru-s-surūr occurs first on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, silver and gold, and continues to the end of the series.

Dāru-s-salṭanat occurs on a muhr of Jahāndār, cf. N.S. VI, p. 264.

BARELĪ

بریلی

Qiṭ'a *Āṣafābād*

Lat. 28° 22′ Long. 79° 26′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	21	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	6	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	17	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	—	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	18	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	13	—
'Alamgīr II	—	12	1
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	14 36 (Qiṭ'a) 4 (Āṣafābād)	3

Qiṭ'a occurs on rupees from 1205–1211 and 1211–1220 A.H.
Āṣafābād during the years 1209–1211 A. H.

BISAULĪ

بسولی

Lat. 28° 18′ Long. 78° 57′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

BALWANTNAGAR (Jhānsī)

بلونت نگر

Lat. 25° 25′ Long. 78° 38′

	G.	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	3	—
'Alamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	8	—

BANĀRAS

بنارس

Muḥammadābād

Lat. 25° 18′ Long. 83° 3′

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	15	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	1	22	—
'Alamgīr II	3	16	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	2	201	3

BINDRABAN MŪMINĀBĀD

بندربن مومن‌اباد

Mūminābād

Lat. 27° 23′ Long. 77° 44′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2 (Mūminābād Bindraban)	4 (Mūminābād)

Rupees always exhibit the double name: copper coins exist with the name Bindraban and the name Mūminābād, as well as with the double name.

BANGĀLA (Gaur)

بنگاله

Lat. 24° 54′ Long. 88° 8′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	4	—

BAHĀDURGARH[1] (Pedgāon)

بهادرگره

Lat. 18° 37′ Long. 74° 42′

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	—	1?

[1] See N.S. XXVIII, § 178, Bahādurgarh, by S. H. Hodivālā.

BAHRAICH

بہرایچ

Dāru-l-khilāfat

Lat. 27° 34′ Long. 81° 36′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	11

BHAKKAR BAKKAR BHAKHAR

بہکر بکر بھکہر

Lat. 31° 37′ Long. 71° 5′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	—	21	—
Aurangzeb	—	3	—

Bhakkar (بہکر) appears on Akbar's rupees (cf. Nos. 365 a, 365 b), on Shāh Jahān's rupees 1043 A. H. to the end of the reign, and on the earlier rupees of Aurangzeb.

Bakkar (بکر) occurs on Shāh Jahān's rupees up to 1043 A. H. Some time between 1083–1091 A. H. the form بھکہر is substituted, and maintained till the end of the series.

BHOPĀL

بھوپال

Lat. 23° 16′ Long. 75° 25′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

BHĪLSA

بھیلسہ

Lat. 23° 31′ Long. 77° 50′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	12	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

BĪJĀPŪR

بیجاپور

Dāru-ẓ-ẓafar

Lat. 16° 49′ Long. 75° 46′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	3	14	—

From 23 R.–30 R. of Aurangzeb's reign the mint name appears without epithet. Thenceforward *Dāru-ẓ-ẓafar* always appears.

BAIRĀTA

بیراته

Lat. 27° 42 Long. 76° 23′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	14
Jahāngīr	—	—	10
Shāh Jahān	—	—	8
Aurangzeb	—	—	2

BĪKĀNER

بیکانیر

Baldat

Lat. 28° Long. 73° 18′

	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

PĀNĪPAT

پانی‌پت

Qaṣba.

Lat. 29° 23′ Long. 77° 2′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Alam II	—	2	—

PATTAN

پتّن

Shahr Anahrwāla

Lat. 23° 51′ Long. 72° 10′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	—

See note to Coin No. 319.

PATTAN DEO (Somnath)

پتن دیو

Lat. 20° 53′ Long. 70° 26′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

PATNA

پتنه

Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb

'AẒĪMĀBĀD

عظیم‌اباد

Mustaqirru-l-mulk

Lat. 25° 37′ Long. 85° 12′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	15	—
Jahāngīr	—	69	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān	—	58	—
Aurangzeb	—	41 (Patna) 4 ('Aẓīmābād	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	11	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	11	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	2 (Patna)	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1 ('Aẓīmābād)	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	18	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	8	—
'Ālamgīr II	1	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	7	—

From the 50th year of Aurangzeb all rupees and muhrs, with the exception of those of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, bear the name 'Aẓīmābād. *Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb* occurs only on the earliest gold and silver coins of Akbar, 983 A. H.

Mustaqirru-l-mulk occurs only on Farrukhsiyar's coins from the third year to the end of the reign.

PURBANDAR

پربندر

Lat. 21° 37′ Long. 69° 48′

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	—	1?

Mr. S. H. Hodivālā in N. S. XXXI, § 196, x, has suggested Parendā as a reading for this mint.

PŪNA

پونہ

Muḥīābād

Lat. 18° 31′ Long. 73° 51′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

See N. S. XXXI, § 196, ix, by S. H. Hodivālā.

PESHĀWAR

پیشاور

Lat. 34° Long. 71° 38′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	—	2

TATTA

تتہ

Lat. 24° 44′ Long. 68°

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	75	—
Jahāngīr	—	68	—
Shāh Jahān	—	55	—
Aurangzeb	—	32	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	—	1

TORAGAL

تورگل

Lat. 15° 57′ Long. 75° 17′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—

JĀLNAPŪR

جالنپور

Lat. 19° 51′ Long. 75° 51′

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	5	—

JAMMŪN

جمّون

Dāru-l-amān

Lat. 32° 44′ Long. 74° 55′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

JODHPŪR

جودهپور

Dāru-l-manṣūr

Lat. 26° 19′ Long. 73° 8′

	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	1	—

JAUNPŪR

جونپور

Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Khiṭa mutabarak, Dāru-l-khilāfat

Lat. 25° 44′ Long. 82° 44′

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	—	7
Akbar	3	23	5

Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Khiṭa mutabarak occurs on the copper coins of Humāyūn.

Dāru-l-khilāfat appears on Akbar's rupees 972–985 A.H. and on some dāms—one of 987 with a complete date is in the Lahore Museum.

JŪNAGARH JŪNAGADH JŪNAGAR

جونہگڑہ جونہگدہ جونہگر

Lat. 21° 31′ Long. 70° 36′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Jūnagarh appears on the coins of Shāh Jahān and the later coins of Aurangzeb, Jūnagadh on the early coins of Aurangzeb up to 1080–13, and Jūnagar on coins of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur and later emperors. A form جونہگرگدہ appears on a few rupees of Aurangzeb. cf. No. 2843, 1074 A. H.

For coins of this mint, see Dr. Taylor's article in N. S. XIX, § 114.

JAHĀNGĪRNAGAR (Dacca)

جہانگیرنگر

Lat. 23° 43′ Long. 90° 34′

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	11	—
Shāh Jahān	—	15	—
Aurangzeb	—	17	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	5	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

JAIPŪR

جی‌پور

Sawāi

Lat. 26° 55′ Long. 75° 50′

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	—	8	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	10	9

CHHATARPŪR

چھترپور

Lat. 24° 55′ Long. 79° 36′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	7	—

CHHACHRAULĪ

چھچرولی

Lat. 30° 15′ Long. 77° 25′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	2

CHĪTOR

چیتور

Lat. 24° 53′ Long. 74° 39′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	4

CHĪNĀPATTAN (Madras)

چیناپٹّن

Lat. 13° Long. 80° 15′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	3	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	8	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	2	—

ḤASANĀBĀD

حسن ابان

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

ḤIṢAR

حصار

Fīroza

Lat. 29° 10′ Long. 75° 44′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5 (Ḥiṣar Fīroza)	2 (Ḥiṣar Fīroza)

Ḥiṣar without epithet appears only on the Ilāhī dāms of Akbar.

ḤAIDARĀBĀD

حیدرابان

Dāru-l-jihād *Farkhanda Bunyād*

Lat. 17° 22′ Long. 78° 27′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	6	1
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—

Dāru-l-jihād occurs on gold and silver coins from 1099 A.H. till the reign of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. At some time in this reign the epithet was changed to *Farkhanda Bunyād*. The copper coins are without epithet.

KHUJISTA-BUNYĀD. See AURANGĀBĀD

KHAIRĀBĀD

خیرابان

Lat. 27° 32′ Long. 80° 46′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5

DOGĀON

دوگانو

Dāru-l-khilāfat *Dāru-s-salām*

Lat. 27° 40′ Long. 81° 35′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	39

The epithet *Dāru-l-khilāfat* becomes *Dāru-s-salām* in 986 A.H. It is possible that coins Nos. 1163–1166 belong to this mint: if so, they give the form Dokon دوکون, for which and for the coins of the Mint see Colonel Vost's article in *J. A. S. B.* 1895. The tanka pieces and subsequent coins bear no epithet.

DAULATĀBĀD

دولتابان دولت‌ابان

Dāru-l-khilāfat

Lat. 19° 57′ Long. 75° 13′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	2	13	—

The form دولتابان occurs on the earliest coins of Shāh Jahān, cf. No. 2127. The epithet *Dāru-l-khilāfat* occurs on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II; others of this emperor are without any epithet.

DEHLĪ

دهلی

Dāru-l-mulk Ḥaẓrat, Ḥaẓrat

Lat. 28° 39′

	G.
Humāyūn	—
Akbar	3
Jahāngīr	—
Shāh Jahān	—
	—
Aurangzeb	11
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	4
Jahāndār	2
Farrukhsiyar	8
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	2
Shāh Jahān II	1
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—
Muḥammad Shāh	17
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	4
'Ālamgīr II	8
Shāh Jahān III	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	4
Akbar II	1
Bahādur Shāh	—

SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD

شاه‌جهان‌ابان

Dāru-l-khilāfat

Long. 77° 15′

S.	C.
—	8
38	40
54	2
13 (Dehlī)	1 (Dehlī)
6 (Shāhjahānābād)	—
89	9
8	—
3	—
27	—
2	—
2	—
2	—
101	—
24	—
17	3
2	—
70	20
15	8
2	—

Dehlī. *Dāru-l-mulk Ḥaẓrat* appears on Humāyūn's copper coins, on gold coins of Akbar from 977–979 A. H., and on dāms of 981; cf. No. 965. *Ḥaẓrāt* alone occurs on early gold coins of Akbar, on silver coins up to 986 A. H., and copper dāms 962–988 A. H.

Copper coins of Dehlī are known as late as Shāh Jahān's twelfth regnal year, and rupees of the year 1049. Shāhjahānābād coins begin apparently from 1058, and in 1069 A. H. appears the epithet *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, which is associated with this mint on silver and gold coins to the end of the series. Copper coins are all without epithet.

DEOGARH

دیوگره

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	10	—

RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR (Sangor)

روشن‌نگر ساگر

Lat. 23° 51′ Long. 78° 45′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	9	—

RŌHTĀS

رهتاس

Lat. 32° 55′ Long. 73° 48′

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	2	—

SRĪNAGAR (Garhwāl)

سری‌نگر

Lat. 30° 13′ Long. 78° 46′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

For Srīnagar (Kashmīr) see Kashmīr.

S'ADNAGAR (Akloj)

سعدنگر

Lat. 17° 53′ Long. 75° 4′

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—

SŪRAT

سورت

Bandar-i-mubārak

Lat. 31° 12′ Long. 72° 50′

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	4	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	10	—
Shāh Jahān	1	88	—
Murād Bakhsh	—	3	—
Aurangzeb	5	128	7
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	4	—
Jahāndār	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	14	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	18	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	1	—

Bandar-i-mubārak occurs as epithet on the gold and silver of Aurangzeb's first year. For coins of this mint, see Dr. Taylor's 'The Coins of Sūrat', *J. R. A. S.* (Bombay Branch) 1907.

SAHĀRANPŪR

سہارنپور

Dāru-s-surūr

Lat. 29° 57′ Long. 77° 33′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	--	7	10

Dāru-s-surūr occurs on Shāh 'Ālam's rupees and on a fulūs of the 31st year, No. 5214.

SAHRIND . SARHIND

سہرند سرہند

Baldat

Lat. 30° 38′ Long. 76° 27′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2
Aurangzeb	—	10	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	3	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	5	—
Aḥmad Shāh Pahādur	—	2	—
'Alamgīr II	—	2	—

Baldat is used on a few dāms of Akbar, cf. No. 997.

SĪTPŪR

سیتپور

Lat. 29° 10′ Long. 70° 50′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	4	—

SHOLĀPŪR

شولاپور

Lat. 17° 40′ Long. 75° 54′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	12	—

SHERGARH

شیرگڑہ

Lat. 24° 49′ Long. 83° 46′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	—

ẒAFARĀBĀD

ظفرابان

Lat. 17° 55′ Long. 77° 32′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	8	—

ẒAFARPŪR

ظفرپور

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

ẒAFARNAGAR

ظفرنگر

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

This mint has been identified with Jafarābād in the Aurangābād district by Mr. S. H. Hodivālā.

'ĀLAMGĪRPŪR

عالم‌گیرپور

Lat. 15° 31′ Long. 78° 11′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	18	—

'AẒĪMĀBĀD. See PATNA

FATḤPŪR

فتحپور

Dāru-s-salṭanat

Lat. 27° 5′ Long. 77° 40′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	2	10	9
Jahāngīr	1?	—	—

The epithet *Dāru-s-salṭanat* occurs on gold coins of Akbar after 986, and on silver and copper coins from 985 A. H. There is a quarter rupee of 987 in the Bodleian Collection without the epithet. After Akbar's reign the epithet is dropped, but reappears on the unique rupee of Shāh Jahān in the Lahore Museum.

FARRUKHĀBĀD

فرخ‌آباد

Aḥmadnagar

Lat. 27° 24′ Long. 79° 34′

	G.	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	2	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
		4 (Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād)	
Shāh Jahān III	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	91	—

The change to Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād occurred in 'Ālamgīr II's second year.

The East India Company revived the simple Farrukhābād on coins struck in a collar, or with milled edges.

QAMARNAGAR (Karnūl)

قمرنگر

Lat. 15° 50′ Long. 78° 4′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

QANDAHĀR

قندهار

Lat. 31° 37′ Long. 65° 43′

	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	—	58	—
Shāh Jahān	—	22	—

QANAUJ

قنوج

Urf Shāhgarh Dāru-l-khilāfat. Shāhābād

Lat. 27° 3′ Long. 79° 56′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	6 (Shāhgarh)
Muḥammad Shāh	1	17	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—

Under the Sūrī kings Qanauj was known as Shergarh. *Shāhgarh* occurs on some dāms of Muḥammad 'Ādil Sūr, and with the addition of *Dāru-l-khilāfat* on Akbar's dāms. From the reign of Muḥammad Shāh to the end of the series *Shāhābād* Qanauj appears.

KĀBUL

کابل

Dāru-l-mulk

Lat. 34° 30′ Long. 69° 13′

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyun	—	1	—
Akbar	—	5	2
Jahāngīr	—	5	—
Shāh Jahān	—	6	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—

The epithet *Dāru-l-mulk* occurs first in the year 1094 A. H., and is thenceforward retained.

KĀLPĪ

کالپی

Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Muḥammadābād. Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Khiṭa. Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb

Lat. 26° 8′ Long. 79° 45′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	13

On the copper issues 963–964 *Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Muḥammadābād*; from 964–969 *Khiṭa* is substituted for *Muḥammadābād*. A dām of 973, No. 1032, appears to have *Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb* alone.

KATAK (Cuttack)

کتک

Lat. 20° 29′ Long. 85° 52′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	—	8	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	11	—

KARĪMĀBĀD

کریم‌اباد

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	5	—

KASHMĪR SRĪNAGAR

کشمیر سری‌نگر

Lat. 34° 5′ Long. 74° 50′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	9 (Srīnagar)	3 (Srīnagar)
Jahāngīr	—	27	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	1	1

A gold coin in the Lahore Museum is the only known coin of Mughal type of Akbar struck in Kashmīr. Small square silver pieces of the Kashmīr type are known. Otherwise he uses the name Srīnagar for silver and copper. Subsequent coins all bear the name Kashmīr.

KORĀ

کورا

Lat. 26° 7′ Long. 80° 22′

	G.	S.	C.
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	33	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—
'Alamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The name کورا on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II is followed by the word هجری.

KŪNCH KŪCH

کونچ کوچ

Lat. 25° 59′ Long. 79° 10′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The earlier coins of Shāh 'Ālam present the form Kūch; the mint name is followed by the word هجری.

KHAMBĀYAT KAMBĀYAT (Cambay)

کهنبایت کنبایت

Lat. 22° 18′ Long. 72° 40′

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Murād Bakhsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	3 (Kambāyat	2 (Khambāyat)	—
		32 (Kambāyat)	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	1	—

The earliest known coin with the spelling کنبایت is I believe No. 3148 of 1077 : 8 R. For coins of this mint see N. S. XX, § 119, 'The Mughal Coins of Cambay' by G. P. Taylor.

GADRAULA

گدرولہ

Lat. 28° 50′ Long. 78° 16′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

GULBARGA AḤSANĀBĀD

گلبرگہ احسن‌اباد

Lat. 17° 18′ Long. 76° 54′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1 (Gulbarga)	4 (Gulbarga) 1 (Aḥsanābād)	—

Gulbarga appears on coins of Aurangzeb up to 1115, also on Kām Bakhsh's coins, and possibly on a muhr of Jahāndār, *I. M. C.*, No. 1710. Kām Bakhsh also uses the name Aḥsanābād.

GULKANDA (Golconda)

گلکندہ

Lat. 17° 23′ Long. 78° 24′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	32	—

GWĀLIĀR GWĀLIAR

گوالیار گوالیر

Qil'a Muqām

Lat. 26° 13′ Long. 78° 10′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	6	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	23	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	8	—

On all the copper coins of Akbar the name is spelt گوالیر. On the early coins the epithet *Qil'a Muqām* appears.

GOBINDPŪR

گوبندپور

Lat. 23° 38′ Long. 86° 9′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3

GORAKPŪR MU'AẔẔAMĀBĀD

گورکپور معظم‌اباد

Dāru-l-khilāfat

Lat. 26° 44′ Long. 83° 23′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2 (Gorakpūr)
Farrūkhsiyar	—	1 (Mu'aẓẓamābād)	—

The coins of Mu'aẓẓamābād begin with some rare rupees of Aurangzeb. *Dāru-l-khilāfāt* appears on the earlier fulūs type of Akbar.

GOKĀK A'ẒAMNAGAR (Belgaum)

گوکاک اعظم‌نگر

Lat. 15° 51′ Long. 74° 31′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1 (A'ẓamnagar)	—
Kām Bakhsh	—	1 (Gokāk)	—
Shāh 'Alam Bahādur	—	1 (A'ẓamnagar)	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1 (A'ẓamnagar Gokāk)	

For this mint see N. S. XXVIII, § 179, by S. H. Hodivālā, who is responsible for deciphering the name Gokāk. See also N. S. XXX, § 193.

GOKULGARH

گوکل‌گره

Lat 28° 12′ Long. 76° 40′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Alam II	—	12	—

GOHUD

گوهد

Lat. 26° 26′ Long. 78° 27′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	1

LĀHOR

لاهور

Dāru-l-khilāfat. Dāru-s-sulṭanat

Lat. 31° 35′ Long. 74° 20′

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	1	18
Akbar	6	167	25
Jahāngīr	1	122	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān	—	74	—
Aurangzeb	—	76	3
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	5	—
Jahāndār	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	14	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	2	34	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	11	—
'Ālamgīr II	1	10	3

Dāru-l-khilāfat occurs on Humāyūn's copper. It reappears on Akbar's gold in 976, and perhaps in 984, or earlier on silver. In 986 appeared the square muhrs and rupees, and on them the title becomes *Dāru-s-sulṭanat*. It had appeared on copper in 976. It disappears with the Ilāhī coins; reappears on Shāh Jahān's earliest coins; is again removed, to appear once more on Aurangzeb's silver and gold coins, from which time it continues to the end of the series.

LAKHNAU (Lucknow)

لكهنو

Dāru-l-khilāfat. Khiṭṭa. Sarkār

Lat. 26° 52′ Long. 80° 56′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	13
Aurangzeb	—	52	—

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	7	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	9	—
Rafi'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	3	—

Dāru-l-khilāfat occurs first on a dām of 975, and with the exception of one dām of 981 in the collection of Mr. H. Nelson Wright all subsequent dāms bear this epithet. *Sarkār* appears on a dām of 967, and *Khiṭa* on a dām of 963. The silver and gold coins of this mint are without epithet. For an account of the coins of this mint see N. S. XXV, § 151.

LAHRĪ BANDAR

لهری بندر

Lat. 24° 32′ Long. 67° 24′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

MĀLPŪR

مالپور

Dāru-l-khilāfat

Lat. 23° 21′ Long. 73° 28′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3

The honorific title appears only on one gold and one silver coin of early type.

MACHHLĪPATTAN (MASULIPATAM)

مچهلی پتّن

Lat. 16° 9′ Long. 18° 11′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	—	1

MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS. See BANĀRAS

MUḤAMMADĀBĀD[1]

محمدابان

Dāru-l-fulūs

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	2

MUḤAMMADNAGAR TĀNDA[2]

محمدنگر تاندہ

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

MAKHṢŪṢĀBĀD. See MURSHIDĀBĀD

MURĀDĀBĀD

مرادابان

Lat. 28° 49′ Long. 78° 49′

	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	6	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	21	—

MURSHIDĀBĀD MAKHṢŪṢĀBĀD

مرشدابان مخصوصابان

Lat. 24° 11′ Long. 88° 18′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1 (Makhṣūṣābād) 4 (Murshidābād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	8	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	21	—
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	7	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	6	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	20	—

Makhṣūṣābād occurs only on coins of 1115–1116 A.H. In 1117 the name Murshidābād appears.

After A.D. 1765 Murshidābād coins are issues of the East India Company.

[1] Probably Banāras, but the name has not been read on the coins.

[2] The reading Tānda is now fairly established from a find from which No. 5079a came. From the style the mint should be found in Rohilkhand or the neighbourhood.

MUSTAFA-ĀBĀD (Rāmpūr)

مسطفےابان

Lat. 30° 12′ Long. 77° 12′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	4	—

MUẔAFFARGARH

مظفرگره

Lat. 30° 4′ Long. 71° 14′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Alam II	—	8	—

MU'AẔẔAMĀBĀD, See GORAKPUR

MULTĀN

ملتان

Dāru-l-āmān

Lat. 30° 12′ Long. 71° 30′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	2	2
Shāh Jahān	4	77	—
Aurangzeb	2	56	2
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	1	5	5
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	2	—

Dāru-l-āmān occurs only on silver and gold of the first four years of Aurangzeb's reign.

MULHĀRNAGAR (Indor)

ملهارنگر

Lat. 22° 43′ Long. 75° 51′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Alam II	—	13	—

MUMBAI (Bombay)

منبے

Lat. 18° 55′ Long. 72° 54′

	G.	S.	C.
Muḥammad	—	1	—

Mumbai coins were struck by the East India Company in the names of the Mughal emperors.

MANDŪ MĀNDŪ

مندو ماندو

Lat. 22° 21′ Long. 75° 26′

	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	—	—	2

The form ماندو occurs on a unique rupee of Jahāngīr: see list of Couplets, No. 51.

MŪMINĀBĀD. See BINDRABAN

MAHINDRAPŪR BRAJ INDRAPŪR (Bharatpūr)

مہاندرپور مہندرپور برج اندرپور

Lat. 27° 13′ Long. 77° 30′

	G.	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	13 1 (Braj Indrapūr)	—

مہندرپور is the spelling found only on rupees of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur. Braj Indrapūr is the form on the latest coins of Shāh 'Ālam II. Bharatpūr is also found on copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II.

MĪRTHA

میرتھ

Lat. 29° 1′ Long. 77° 43′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

MAILĀPUR

میلاپور

Lat. 13° 4′ Long. 80° 15′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ʾĀlam Bahādur	1	1	—

NĀRNOL

نارنول

Lat. 28° 15′ Long. 76° 20′

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	64
Jahāngīr	—	—	3
Shāh Jahān	—	—	3
Aurangzeb	—	7	2

NAJAFGARH

نجف‌گره

Lat. 26° 18′ Long. 80° 36′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh ʾĀlam II	—	1	1

NAJĪBĀBĀD

نجیب‌اباد

Lat. 29° 36′ Long. 78° 23′

	G.	S.	C.
ʾĀlamgīr II	1	6	1
Shāh ʾĀlam II	4	35	24

NARWAR

نروز

Lat. 25° 39′ Long. 77° 56′

	G.	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh Pahādur	—	1	—
ʾĀlamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh ʾĀlam II	—	5	3

NAṢRULLANAGAR

نصراللهنگر

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	6	—

NUṢRATĀBĀD

نصرت‌اباد

Lat. 16° 35′ Long. 76° 51′

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

HĀTHRAS

هاتهرس

Lat. 27° 36′ Long. 78° 4′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

HARDWĀR

هردوار

Tīrath

Lat. 29° 57′ Long. 78° 12′

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Mintless

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1	46	4
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	2

Unassigned

	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	—	9	—
Humāyūn	—	2	—
Akbar	2	30	29
Jahāngīr	—	3	3
Shāh Jahān	3	5	2
Murād Bakhsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1	3	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	—	1
Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur	—	1	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	2	19

A NOTE ON ORNAMENTS

Following Mr. H. Nelson Wright in his *Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Indian Museum* these marks on Mughal coins have been called ornaments, but they are to be distinguished from any devices which form part of the general ornamental designs which appear on many coins. What the exact purpose of these special marks was has not yet been determined, but that the changes in these marks had some special significance in connexion with the mint seems obvious, and we have one piece of evidence showing what in Shāh 'Ālam's reign in the Bareli mint the significance of some of these marks was. In Mr. Thurston's article in the *J. A. S. B.*, 1893, 'Note on the History of the East India Company Coinage', p. 66, occurs this passage: 'It appears from a report by Mr. Seton that the system of farming the Barailī mint was abolished in 1802. No alteration was introduced into the standard of the rupee, except that, to mark the period at which the change of system took place, the Persian letter ـہ (the first letter of the late Sūtah Ḥusain 'Alī Khān) was discontinued and ـو (*w*) substituted in compliment to the Lieutenant-Governor' (*sic*); cf. coins Nos. 4643-4645.

Certain marks have long been recognized as relating to special dynasties or communities. M 80, the ankūs, for example, is a Mārāṭhī mark.[1] M 268, M 102 show the control of the Nawāb Wazīrs of Awadh. Other marks were adopted by certain mints for long periods irrespective of changes in the mint management, M 96, 97 for example by Shāhjahānābād, M 81 by 'Aẓīmābād. Another use of these marks may have been to protect the coinage against forgery by continually changing them. The East India Company we know employed private marks for this purpose.[2] But without wishing to over-emphasize the importance of these ornaments, it has seemed advisable to make the accompanying list as complete as possible, for the use of the future student, and also for the general help they give in deciphering defective coins.

Owing to the fact that Mughal die-cutters cut each die by hand there exist numberless varieties of some mint marks; in long series of coins bearing the same mark this mark is very liable to degenerate

[1] Cf. N. S. XXII, § 125. The Post-Mughal Coins of Aḥmadābād.
[2] Thurston, ibid., p. 62.

in form, for example, No. 227 on the Muḥammadābād Banāras series. In preparing the plates typical marks have as far as possible been represented in each case. Sometimes it has been rather difficult to decide whether two marks are distinct or merely variants of one form; in these cases all that is possible is to rely on one's own judgement. Sometimes it may have happened that an ornament as represented in the plates is imperfect, where only one or two coins exist on which the ornament is represented, and where part of it has missed the disk of the coin, but such cases it is hoped are few.

INDEX TO PLATES OF ORNAMENTS

NOTE. Numbers in thick type indicate gold, those in italics silver, and those in ordinary type copper coins.

[1] Mint Mark	Coins
1.	I. M. No. *16.*
2.	**63**, **68**, **82**, *115*, *117*, *263*, *453*, *457*, *469*, *488*, *529*, *549*, *763*, *765*, 806, 863, 1009, 1053, *1415*, *1600*, *1745*, *1871*, *2263*, *2623*, *2771.*
2 *a.*	9, 13, 16, 24, 27, 59, **84**, *1872*, *1906*, *2010.*
3.	32.
4.	**71**, **86**, **90**, *111*, *120*, *262*, *277*, *283*, *288*, *293*, *319*, *365 a*, *367*, *466*, *489*. *552 a*, *554*, *557*, *768*, *769*, *770*, 785, 791, 794, 849, 857, 860, 904, 907, 919, 930, 935, 962, 963, 1030, 1032, 1043, 1048, 1070, 1074, 1080, 1174, *2113.*
5.	**74**, *289.*
6.	815.
7.	**62**, *113*, 805
8.	I. M. No. **78**.
9.	I. M. No **84**.
10.	I. M. No. **85**.
11.	**92**, *562*, 997.
12.	**88**, 803.
13.	**64**, *98*, *122*, *126*, *778*, 814, *1935*, *4309*, **4501**, *4618*, *4621*, *4699*, *5167*, *5168.*
14.	*779*, *4643.*
15.	I. M. No. *206.*
16.	*275.*
17.	I. M. No. *288.*
18.	I. M. No. *291.*
19.	I. M. No. *308.*
20.	*218.*
21.	*276*, *757*, *3371.*
22.	*752.*
23.	I. M. No. *333.*
24.	29, 31, *295*, *475*, 1085, 1121, 1143, 1170, 5276.
25.	850, 903.
26.	30, *452*, *531*, *761*, 876, 888, 1031, 1033, 1034, 1163, 1173, *3146*, *4452*, *4555*, *4593*, *4606*, *4674*, *4857*, *4943*, *5195*, *5247*,
27.	*734*, *776*, 969, *3932 a*, *4313*, *4707.*
28.	928, 931, 936.
29.	5202, *4610 c.*
30.	*547.*
31.	*755*, *771*, 1029, 1069.
32	*484*, *545 a*, *4554*, *4559*, *4565*, *4616*, *4632*, *4712*, *4804*, *5086 b.*
33.	902.
34.	*3215*, *4136*, *5017*, *5019.*
35.	890, 1154, 1160, 1162, *4096*, *4859*, *5169.*
36.	*1294.*
37.	44, 48, 53, 55, 59, *2996*, *3495*, *4503*, *4861*, *4900.*
38.	I. M. No. *674.*
39.	*3104.*
40.	**67** *a*, *265*, *266*, *525*, *527*, *704*, *709*, *750*, 1005, **1182**, *1281*, *1373*, *1375*, *1416.*
41.	*1299 b.*
42.	I. M. No. *685.*
43.	**1817**, **1818**, *2407*, *2408*, **2488**, *3342*, *4680.*
44.	*2118*, *4549.*
45.	*740*, *1450*, *2283*, *4307*, *4392*, *4405*, *4471*, *4604*, *4839*, *4842*, *4847*, *4850*, *4890*, *5053*, *5080*, *5083*, *5109.*
46.	I. M. No. 1113.
47.	*2396*, *2647*, *2655*, *3343.*
48.	*2528*, *2624*, *2650*, *2656*, *2958*, *3459*, *3462*, *4094.*
49.	*2845*, *2956*, *3150*, 5320.

[1] Mint-marks 1–149 are identical with the corresponding numbers in the *Indian Museum Catalogue*, vol. iii.

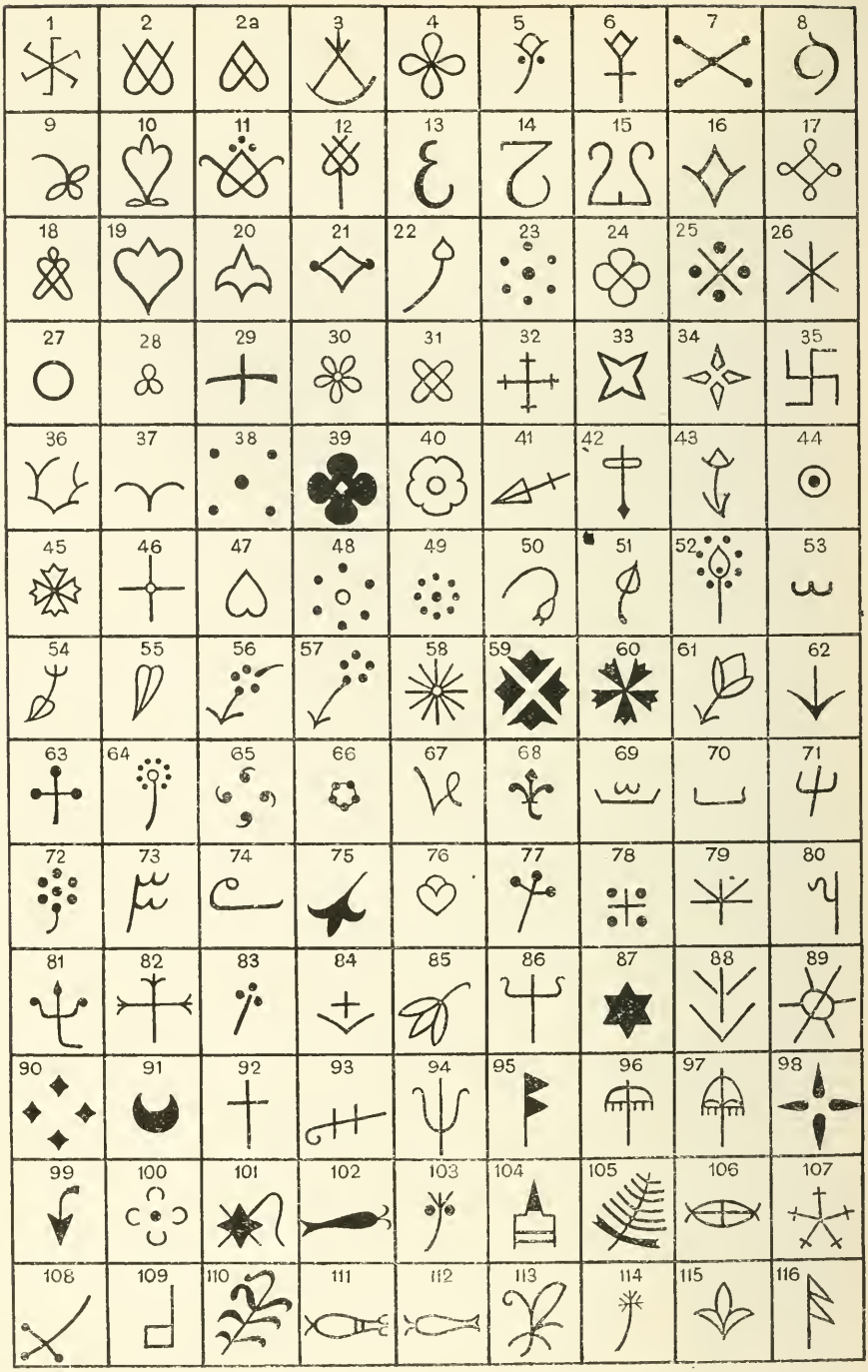
Mint Mark	Coins
50.	*3383.*
51.	*2991.*
52.	*3460.*
53.	*3183.*
54.	*3641, 3959.*
55.	I. M. No. *1810.*
56.	*3003, 4073.*
57.	*3006, 4082,* 4300.
58.	*2942, 4267, 4335, 4409.*
59.	**3796**, *4108, 4112, 4243, 4135, 4671, 4676, 4681, 4686, 4921, 5063.*
60.	*750, 2952, 3110, 3727, 4192 a,* **4221**, *4280, 4331, 4459,* **4495**, **4498**, *4967, 4978, 5087, 5302, 5323.*
61.	*3939.*
62.	*4260, 4297, 4751, 5050,* 5291.
63.	*2939.*
64.	*4091.*
65.	*4308 a,* 5291.
66.	I. M. No. *2007.*
67.	I. M. No. *2079.*
68.	*4303.*
69.	*4237.*
70.	I. M. No. *2099.*
71	859, *4241, 4532, 4618, 4621, 4632, 4856.*
72.	*4376.*
73.	*4311.*
74.	I. M. No. *2122.*
75.	*4254.*
76.	*4259, 4679 a.*
77.	*4266, 4684.*
78.	*2121.*
79.	885.
80.	*4480.*
81.	*4304,* **4360**, *4428, 4973.*
82.	*4377,* 4472, *4675.*
83.	*4386, 4388, 4406, 4697, 4826, 4840.*
[1]84.	=No. 223.
85.	*3935, 3941, 4266,* **4351**, *4393,* **4490**, *4682, 4687, 4696, 4699, 4780.*
86.	*4403.*
87.	42, 1070, *4403, 4676 a,* 5205.
88.	*4454,* 5238.
89.	I. M. No. *2247.*
90.	*2974, 4624, 4631, 5030, 5079, 5178.*
91.	*4229, 4364, 4456, 4519, 4610 b, 4621, 4626, 4717 a, 4978, 5095, 5118, 5163,* 5215, 5257, 5261.
92.	**4497**, *5023, 5167 a.*
93.	I. M. No. **2273**.
94.	*4408, 4440 a, 4873.*
95.	I. M. No. **2274**.
96.	**4494**, *4505, 4509, 4511, 4856, 4859, 4928, 5323.*
97.	*4532, 4950, 4961, 4968, 5110*
98.	*4992, 5005, 5011, 5122.*
99.	*4989, 5003, 5008.*
100.	I. M. No. *2331.*
101.	*4610.*
102.	*4616, 4630.*
103.	*4620, 4630, 4669.*
104.	*4606,* 5278, 5284.
105.	5217.
106.	*4504.*
107.	*5066.*
108.	I. M. No. *2351.*
109.	I. M. No. *2355.*
110.	*4515, 4864,* 5195, 5205.
111.	I. M. No. *2356.*
112.	*4615 a.*
113.	I. M. No. *2359.*
114.	*4682.*
115.	I. M. No. *2363.*
116.	*87, 4682.*
117.	1012, *4685, 4688, 5083, 5222.*
118.	*4687, 4689.*
119.	*4696, 4699.*
120.	*4698.*
121.	*4699, 4777.*
122.	*4259, 4567, 4610 b.*
123.	*4337, 4458,* **4498**, *4622, 4675, 4682, 4687, 4692, 4699, 5081, 5087, 5107.*
124.	*4699, 4856.*
125.	I. M. No. *2385.*
126.	A variant of No. 263 q. v.
127.	*4766.*
128.	*4762.*
129.	*4767.*
130.	I. M. No. *2441.*
131.	I. M. No. *2448.*
[2]132.	I. M. No. *2449.*
133.	*5110,* 5218.
134.	*5110.*

[1] I think No. 223 is the more correct form of this mark.

[2] I cannot distinguish this mark from No. 97.

Mint Mark	Coins
135.	**4501**, *4626*, *5163*, 5256, 5263, 5268.
136.	**4490**, *4780*, *4933*, *4935*, *4940*, 5200.
137.	*4516*, *5063*.
138.	*4593*.
139.	*4609*, *5218*, *5295*.
140.	**4499**, *5150*, 5215, 5218, 5223, 5227, 5254, 5259, 5264, 5293.
141.	I. M. No. 2493.
142.	906, *4518*, *4532*, *5075*, 5194, 5212.
143.	*4560*, *4967*.
144.	*4961*, *5173*.
145.	I. M. No. *2486*.
146.	I. M. No. *2517*.
147.	*4308 a*.
148.	47, 5213, 5216, 5257, 5274.
149.	**72**, 848.
150.	**95**.
151.	*214*.
152.	*271*, *766*.
153.	*292*, *766*, 1068, 1169, *4461*.
154.	*452*, *773*.
155.	*476*, 5213.
156.	*477*.
157.	*525*, *527*, *4610 a*.
158.	*529*, *530*.
159.	*530*.
160.	*546*, *777*.
161.	*275 a*, *751*, *762*.
162.	*755*, *758*, 918, 922, 960.
163.	*758*.
164.	*767*.
165.	*776*.
166.	803.
167.	811.
168.	881.
169.	891, 1113, *4700*.
170.	913, *1198*.
171.	941.
172.	1009, *1937 c*.
173.	1035.
174.	*1191*, *1616*, *1632*, *5166*, *5171*.
175.	*1760*.
176.	**1817**, *2108*.
177.	**1818**.
178.	*1921*.
179.	*1926*.
180.	*1969*.
181.	*2264*, *4856*, *4861*.
182.	*2388*.
183.	*2397*, *3362*.
184.	*2403*.
185.	*2421*.
186.	**2488**.
187.	*2494*.
188.	*2626*.
189.	*2699*.
190.	*2933*, *4629*, *4647*.
191.	*2945*, *2953*.
192.	*2968*, *2977*.
193.	*2985*.
194.	*3110*.
195.	*3138*.
196.	*3167*.
197.	*3317*, *3478*.
198.	*3363*.
199.	*3367*.
200.	*3373*.
201.	*3374*.
202.	*3376*, *3385*, *3731*, *4206*, *4339*.
203.	*3384*, *3386*.
204.	*3387*, *3537*, *3733*.
205.	*3484*.
206.	*3498*, *3557*.
207.	*3628*.
208.	*3654*.
209.	*3752*.
210.	3734.
211.	*3852*.
212.	*3930*.
213.	*3947*.
214.	*4098*.
215.	*4209*, *4338*.
216.	**4219**, *4261*.
217.	*4233*, 5288.
218.	*4248*, **4362**, *4466*, *4841*, *4845*, *4849*, *4879*, *4987*, *4999*, 5284.
219.	*4270*.
220.	*4305*.
221.	*4308*.
222.	*4320*, *4440 a*.
223.	*4380*, *4388*, *4452*, *5015*, *5018*, 5214, 5217, 5222, 5227, 5254, 5259.
224.	*4407*.
225.	**4490**, *4567*, *4615 a*, *4903*, *4905*, *5023*, *5074*, *5076*, 5194, 5200.
226.	**4490**, *4567*.
227.	**4490**, *4567*, *4780*, 5200.
228.	**4492**.
229.	**4495**, *4954*, *4967*, *4971*, **5301**.
230.	**4501**, *4859*.
231.	**4502**, *4781*, *5163*.

Mint Mark	Coins
232.	**4488**, *4547.*
233.	*4503, 4509, 4565.*
234.	*4510.*
235.	*4513*, 5291.
236.	*4518, 4904, 4918, 5066, 5148, 5188.*
237.	*4534, 4551.*
238.	*4534.*
239.	*4548, 5287.*
240.	*4562 a,*
241.	*4593.*
242.	*4604.*
243.	*4608.*
244.	*4616, 4631.*
245.	*4620, 5167 b.*
246.	*4620, 4630, 4896 a.*
247.	*4622.*
248.	*4628.*
249.	*4634, 5171*, 5197, 5212.
250.	*4642.*
251.	*4645.*
252.	*4658.*
253.	*4659.*
254.	*4663.*
255.	*4693.*
256.	*4693, 4696.*
257.	*4694.*
258.	*4695.*
259.	*4699, 5294.*
260.	*4699.*
261.	*4717.*
262.	*4755, 4895, 5172.*
263.	*4762.*
264.	*4762.*
265.	*4792, 4819*, 5218, 5252.
266.	*4780.*
267.	*4795.*
268.	*4780.*
269.	*4801.*
270.	*4815, 4828, 4831.*
271.	*4829, 4834, 4836.*
272.	*4856.*
273.	*4515. 4857. 5190.*
274.	*4858.*
275.	*4864.*
276.	*4867.*
277.	*4872.*
278.	*4872.*
279.	*4872.*
280.	*4890, 5054, 5057.*
281.	*4890.*
282.	*4901, 4904, 5122.*
283.	*4903.*
284.	*4906.*
285.	*4878.*
286.	*4964.*
287.	*4980.*
288.	*4990.*
289.	*5028, 5031, 5086 k.*
290.	*5052.*
291.	*5054.*
292.	*5055, 5057.*
293.	*5063.*
294.	*5073.*
295.	*5078.*
296.	*5086, 5125.*
297.	*5107.*
298.	*5118*, 5281.
299.	*5118.*
300.	*5136.*
301.	*5136.*
302.	*5111.*
303.	*5166.*
304.	*5170.*
305.	*5176.*
306.	*5179.*
307.	*5189.*
308.	*4860 a.*
309.	5196.
310.	5193, 5203.
311.	5203.
312.	5215.
313.	5218.
314.	5218.
315.	5220.
316.	5230, 5247, 5267.
317.	5276.
318.	5290.
319.	5292.
320.	5293.
321.	5293.
322.	5294.
323.	5295.
324.	5295.
325.	5299.
326.	5317.
327.	*1291 a.*
328.	*1931 a*
329.	*3383 a.*
330.	*3557 a.*
331.	*4531 a.*
332.	*4531 a.*
333.	*4531 a.*
334.	*4610 d.*
335.	*4615 b.*
336.	*4678 a.*
337.	*5086 g, 5086 k.*
338.	*5086 j.*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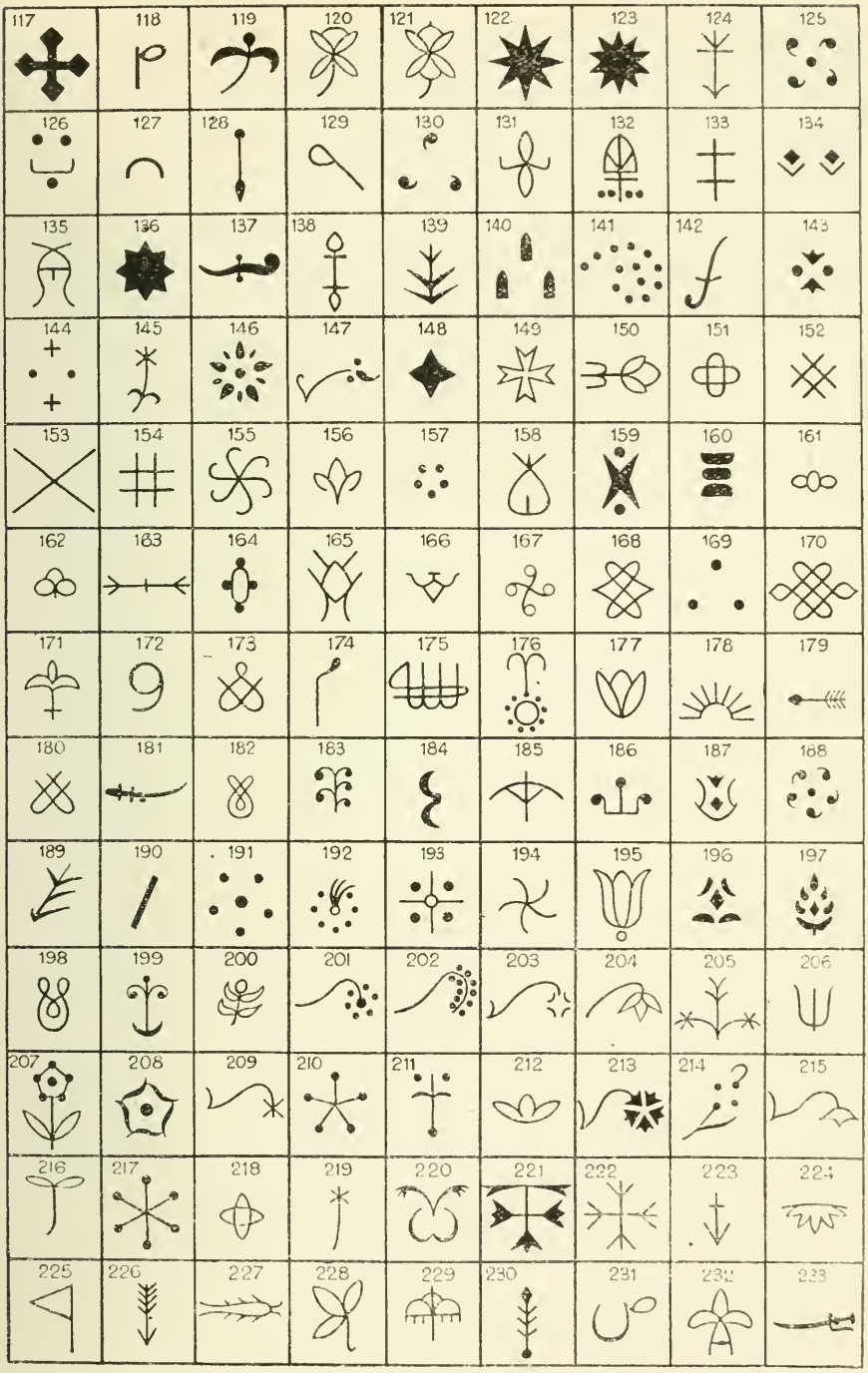
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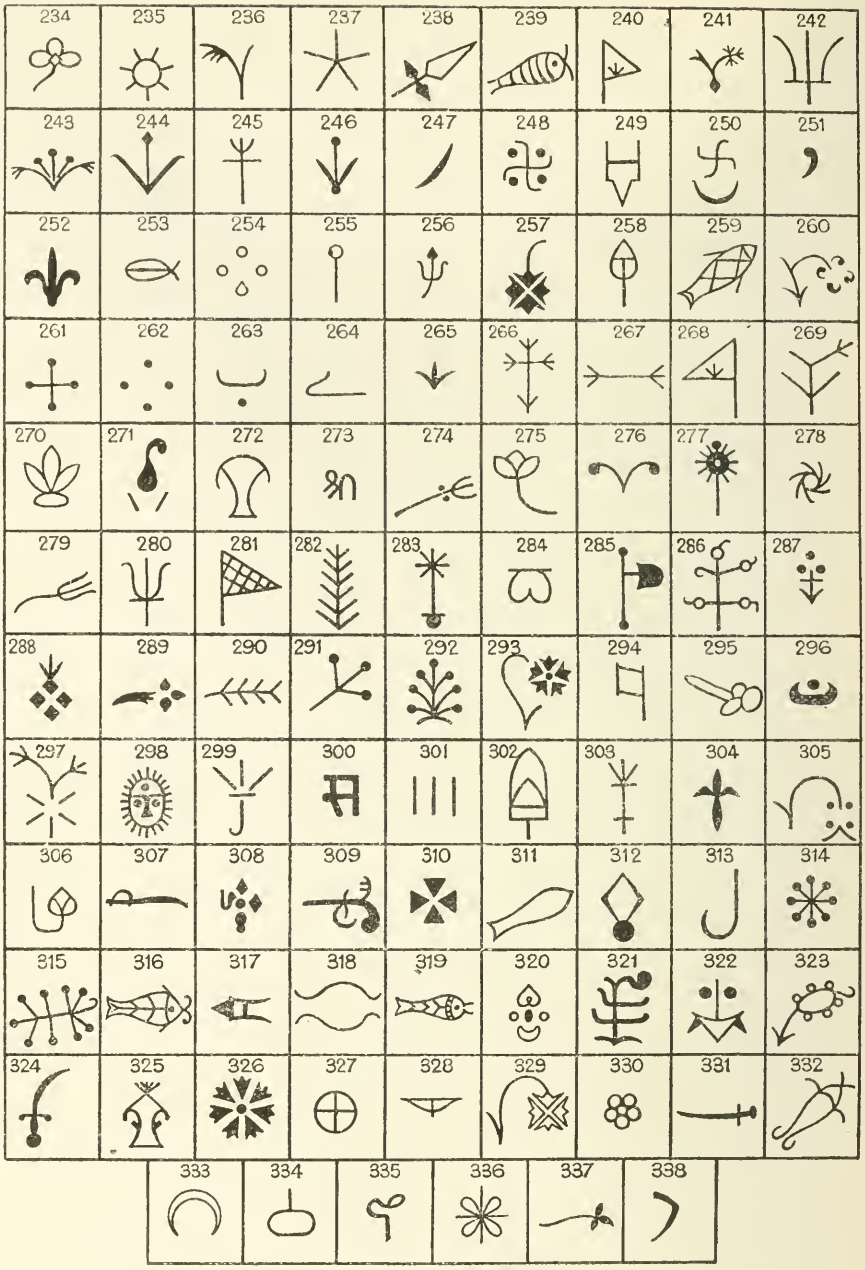
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LIST OF PLATES

I. BĀBUR, HUMAYŪN, AKBAR.
II. AKBAR.
III. AKBAR.
IV. AKBAR.
V. AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR.
VI. JAHANGĪR.
VII. JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR with NŪR JAHĀN.
VIII. JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN.
IX. SHĀH JAHĀN.
X. SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH, SHAH SHUJĀ'.
XI. AURANGZEB.
XII. AURANGZEB.
XIII. AURANGZEB, A'ẒAM SHĀH, KĀM BAKHSH, SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR.
XIV. SHAH 'ĀLAM BAHADUR, JAHĀNDĀR, FARRUKHSIYAR.
XV. FARRUKHSIYAR, RAFĪU-D-DARJĀT.
XVI. SHĀH JAHĀN II, MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM, MUḤAMMAD SHAH.
XVII. MUḤAMMAD SHĀH, AḤMAD SHĀH.
XVIII. AḤMAD SHĀH, 'ĀLAMGĪR II.
XIX. SHĀH JAHĀN III, SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
XX. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
XXI. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
XXII. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II, BEDĀR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHĀDUR SHĀH.

PLATE I

BĀBUR, HUMĀYŪN, AKBAR

88

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188 *a*

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362

376 380

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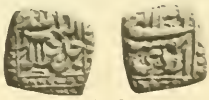
730

709

750 *a*

779

762

766

772

793

832

850

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868

860

884

877

902

913

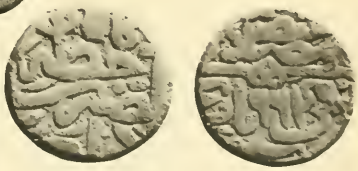
905

915

997

1017

999



1024

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1045

AKBAR

1070 1071 1085 1148 1165

1170 1180

1151 1174

1191 1191 *a*

1191 *b* 1196 1183 1196 1191 *b*

1198 1195 1199

PLATE VI

1256

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1371

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JAHĀNGĪR. JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN

PLATE VIII

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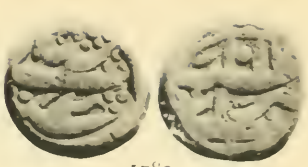
1779



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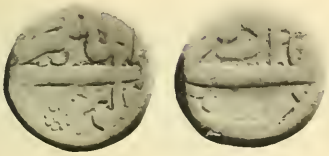

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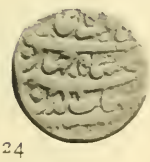

1824

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1869

JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN

1942 1945 1978 1992 2004

2054 2111 2127 2138

2141 *a* 2149 2172 2231 2234

2262 2264 2266

SHĀH JAHĀN

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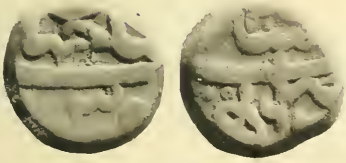

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2448

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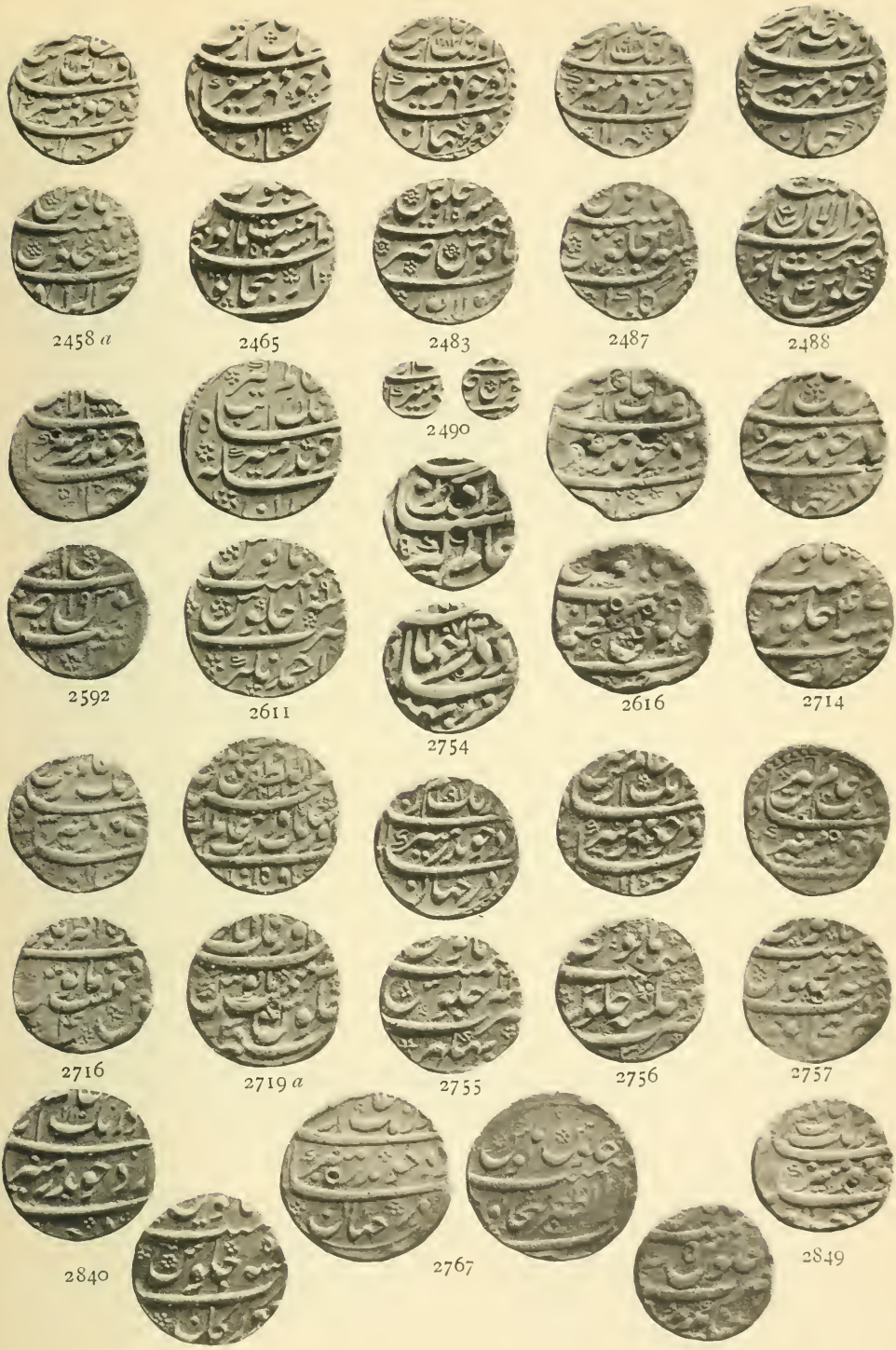
2456

2457 a

SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH, SHĀH SHUJĀ'


2458 a
2465
2483
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2611
2754
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2719 a
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2757
2840
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2845 2870 3902 3103 3110

3111 3125 3131 *a* 3134 3135

3138 3211 3214 3286 3337

3364 3397

3407 3408 3412 3415 3429

3432 3433

3434

3467 3441 3454 3456

3478 3476 3492

AURANGZEB, AʿẒAM SHĀH, KĀM BAKHSH, SHĀH ʿĀLAM BAHĀDUR

3499 3521 3522 3529

3539 3544 3552 3553 3560

3563 3566

3567 *a* 3568 3596 *a* 3599 3604

SHĀH ʿĀLAM BAHĀDUR, JAHĀNDĀR, FARRUKHSIYAR

3616 *a* 3636 3637 3688 3695 *a*

3717 3730 3734 3735 3735 *a*

3740 3743 3747 3748

3750 3752

FARRUKHSIYAR, RAFĪU-D-DARJĀT

3753 3756 *a* 3758 *a* 3759 3760

3763 3771 3764

3772 3772 *a*

3794 3851 3853

3890 3914 3924 3933 3948

SHĀH JAHĀN II, MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM, MUḤAMMAD SHĀH

3957

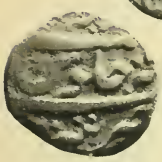
3974 *a*

4090 4138 4159 4189 4210

4211

4212

4214



4218 *a*

4224 4236 4245 4297 4319

4340

4348

4341

4344

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4372

4376

4407

4408

4410

4411 *a*

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4454

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AḤMAD SHĀH, ʿĀLAMGĪR II

4480

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4485

4486

4496

4489 4495 4498

4512 4518 4534 *a* 4559 4562 *a*

SHĀH JAHĀN III. SHĀH ʿĀLAM II

PLATE XX

4563 4566 4590 4593 4605

4606 4628 4657 4712 4851 *b*

4862 4873 4879 4881 4871 4965 4965

SHĀH ʿĀLAM II

PLATE XXI

4978

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SHĀH ʿĀLAM II

PLATE XXII

5244 5222 5226 5244

5245 5252 5278 5279 5296

5300 5301 5320 5311 5320 5323 5323

SHĀH ʿĀLAM II. BEDĀR BAKHT. AKBAR II. BAHĀDUR SHĀH

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